MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3023.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next. at seven o'clock in the evening,

A GOOD three story brick house, with a two story kitchen, stable and lot of ground, on the north side of Market-street, the third house above Fifth-street. Its situation, in the most busy and improving part of Market-street, will sufficiently recommend it to any person who wishes for an excellent stand for business in a very pleasant part of the city. Half the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with interest. For further information, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, ‡ JAMES DUNLAP.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

ALGERINES.

THE Society established in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the states of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution to extend their attention to every species of slavery, have appointed a committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief to their distressed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons, who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those states.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention; and, it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the News-papers on the continent.

JAMES PEMBERTON,	THOMAS HARRISON,
JONATHAN PENROSE,	FRANCIS BAILEY,
TENCH COXE,	THOMAS WISTAR,
RICHARD WELLS,	JOHN OLDDEN,
NICHOLAS COLLIN,	CALEB LOWNDES,
WILLIAM RODGERS,	CASPAR W. HAINES.
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS,	

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has just imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his store, next the George tavern, in Second-street,

Where country orders are executed on the lowest terms, with fidelity and dispatch. Also

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as usual. ¶

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-house, on the first day of July next, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part situate on the west side of Swanson or Water-street continued, and part on a new 32 feet street or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the district of Southwark, just below the Swedish church; most of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of sale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-street, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-street, executors of Warwick Coates, deceased. A plan of the whole may be seen at the Coffee-house, or at the houses of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

West-Chester, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Uwchland, bounded by lands of John Maxwell, Reese Gatlive, Robert Allison, and others, containing 221 acres more or less, taken in execution as the estate late of John Evans, deceased, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing 192 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Dawson, William Sinclair, Richard Martin, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Michael Baldridge, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,---- Three fifth parts of an undivided right in a Plantation and Tract of Land, subject to the widow's dower, situate in the township of Goshen, bounded by lands of Joseph Leonard, Ellis Davis, and others, containing in the whole 150 acres more or less; taken in execution as the estate of Jonathan Davis, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the townships of East-Fallowfield and West-Marlborough, bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres more or less; taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Chandler, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two story Stone House and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Chester, bounded by Market-street, Front-street, Free-street, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Esq; containing one acre more or less; taken in execution as the estate of John Hogan, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Just imported in the last vessels from England, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-house,

A NEAT assortment of yard wide and 7-eights Irish linens, white and brown Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Irish and Dutch dowlasses, Scotch shirtings, a linen of a strong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton stripes, white and brown buckrams, brown silesias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, best baladine sewing silks, scarff twist, worsted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, silk marseilles quilts, joans spinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and single worsted damasks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fustians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, spades and shovels, frying pans, brass kettles, flat irons, powder and shot, bar lead, red lead, stirrups, bridle bitts. sadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue plush, silk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, short pipes, best bohea tea, hyson and souchong ditto.

He has also for sale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MAREDANT'S Antiscorbutic DROPS;

A TRULY valuable Patent Medicine, which has stood in very high repute in Great-Britain near twenty years past.

Part of Mr. Norton's (the late Proprietor's) address to the public on the virtues of them, as follows:

"From the many extraordinary well authenticated cures already published, and daily proofs Mr. Norton has of the efficacy of his Drops, he can justly recommend them as effectual in entirely eradicating the following disorders, which he is convinced from experience, arise from the same cause, viz. The leprosy, scurvy, old sores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fistulas, piles, pimpled faces, long contiued inflammation of the eyes, bilious cholic, St. Anthony's fire, scorbutic gout and rheumatism, and every other disorder arising from the foulness of the blood. They also perfect digestion, amazingly create an appetite, by strengthening the stomach, and will act as a restorative to the most reduced constitution. They may be taken in any season, by the most delicate, without the least confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of business. Their singular efficacy in removing the maladies so frequently the consequence of inoculation, however skilfully practised, induces him earnestly to recommend them assured of their happy effects in cases, even when, from a long continuance of sharp corroding ulcers, the bones have been ultimately affected, and the limbs endangered."

Also just received, a small parcel of

Dr. *Norris*'s celebrated *Fever Drops*;

A lately invented Patent Medicine, and used with great success in Europe in every species of fevers, especially in nervous fevers, intermitting fevers and agues, military fevers, and even in hectic fevers, or the first stages of a consumption---Long and successful experience has also confirmed their efficacy in the following disorders; old inveterate coughs, obstinate costiveness, consumptive habits, complaints of the stomach and bowels, nervous headachs, and lowness or depression of spirits.---Dr. Norris says,

"It has been allowed not only a general but a pertinent remark, that a medicine recommended for various diseases may be reasonably suspected to be inadequate to the cure of any; and from the many complaints in which these drops are directed to be taken, the observation may perhaps be applied to them. In reply, Dr. Norris begs leave to assure the world most seriously, that he has ever held the health, and much more the life of any man, of abundantly too important and too serious a nature to be sported with, even for a moment; and that, if the most ample experience in an extensive practice, in a great variety of cases, attended with not only unabated but increasing success, can warrant him, he is justified to declare, that he has not herein once recommended the drops in any complaint where there is not a moral and indeed physical certainty of relief or cure. It has ever been admitted by the ablest physicians of the latter centuries, that from indigestion, bilious habits, and undue or checked perspiration, arises not only a contaminated blood or juices, but almost every disorder incident to humanity: Now it is the grand intention of these drops to restore the lost or impaired tone of the stomach, to correct the whole habit, purify the blood, and thereby enable nature to perform her functions, and reject that which oppresses her, and is termed a disease.

"It has been the study of my life to discover such a medicine as should unite efficacy and safety, and assist nature, not oppress her.---I will be bold to say, I have succeded to the utmost of my hopes.-----Such as are yet unacquainted with the effects of these drops will do well to peruse the Essay on their virtues, which may be had free of expence."

SOLD BY

W. POYNTELL,

In Second-street, the corner of Black-horse-alley:

Where may be had *(gratis)* pamphlets containing many very respectable proofs of eminent cures performed by the above

MEDICINES.

And where may also be had,

Anderson's Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hooper's Pills,	Hearlem Oil,
James's Fever Powders,	Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil,	Greenough's Tincture,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Turlington's Balsam,	Stoughton's Elixir.

Hemmet's Essence of Pearl and Pearl Dentrifice,

For the TEETH and GUMS.

Just arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

JAPANNED clock faces, slit pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vizes, hand and tail vizes, sliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bitts, screw plates, blow pipes, main springs, glasses, jointed and other keys, steel chains, silk strings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches. ‡

Philad. April 23, 1788.

WILLIAM SANSOM

Has just imported a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reasonable terms, at his store on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street. 4w

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who some years ago resided in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is supposed to have resided in the above states, or the state of New-York, be now living, the administrators of Jacob Cooper, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all persons who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, and those indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of said estate settled on or before the first day of June next.

‡ 6w JAMES HARTLEY, one

Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Administrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the west side of Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, formerly the custom-house, but at present occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The house is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach house.---- For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is established at the house of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be served with all sorts of the best Tobacco and Snuff, at the lowest prices, either for home consumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for sale, wholesale and retail, as usual. Country produce taken in payment.

Darby, Chester county, April 29, 1788.

CAME to the yard of the subscriber, on the 25th instant, two GELDINGS, one a grey, about 15 hands high, and seven years old. The other a dark drown, 14 and an half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, neither of them marked or branded. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold agreeable to law.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing 138 acres (more or less) bounded by lands of Lewis Jenkins, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, John Gest and Peter Moses: Taken in execution as the estate of Henry Carl, and to be sold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two good messuages and 250 acres of valuable land, situate in the township of -----Caln; bounded by lands of George Carter and others; on said plantation is a considerable quantity of meadow, and is capable of very great improvements: Taken in execution as the estate late of Lodowick Liggor, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing six acres (more or less) bounded by lands of Samuel Kester, James M'Farlan, James Tenny, and others: Taken in execution as the estate of Sarah Buller, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two messuage, two plantation and tracts of land, situate in New-London township, bounded by lands now or late of Elizabeth English, James Daniel, Robert Allison, James Mears, and others: containing in the whole 214 acres (more or less.) Taken in execution as the estate of George M'Cleave, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of JOHN MONROE, Esq; deceased, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jersey, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of said estate. It is particularly requested that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded fom any further settlement with

‡

Mount-Holly,	JOB STOCKTON,	} Executors.
April 23, 1788.	EARL SHINN,	
	STACY BUDD,	

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual consent dissolved from this present date. All persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purposes at the store formerly occupied by them, in Coventry township, Chester county. ‡

BARK.

WANTED in Philadelphia, a quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Black Oak, and Birch. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity; to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, to bring it to town; for want of such care they have suffered considerable loss. †

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 10.

We have it from authority that the Generals Matthews and Pickens, the commiſſioners of this ſtate and South-Carolina, acting under continental eſtabliſhment, have diſpatched Mr. George Whitefield with a talk to the Creek Indians, pointing out the powers of their commiſſions, demanding to know if they have a diſpoſition to treat and to ſuſpend hoſtilities, and informing that in future it will be conſidered as a war of the union, ſhould they reject their pacific propoſal and perſevere in their depredations.

Two men being out at a Mr. Harvey's houſe, on Friday, from Lieutenant Seckinger's ſtation at Bryan's Cowpen, diſcovered two Indians. The Lieutenant on their return marched with ſix men, and way-laid the houſe for them. Soon after day-light on Saturday five Indians were ſeen advancing to the houſe. One of the whites over anxious fired at too great a diſtance, which prevented the whole from falling into the white party's hands.-- Two of the Indians were ſeen to fall, and one of them repeatedly during their making off, and is ſuppoſed to have been dangerouſly wounded; ſeveral of his bullets dropped from his ſhot pouch in his falls, and were picked up, and a great ſign of blood found on his trail. A ſwamp was unfortunately too near, which aſſiſted their eſcape.

We hear the Indians have burnt ſome buildings on Blythe iſland, and wounded Mr. Burnet in a ſally he had made with a ſmall party from his fort at Turtle river.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) March 29.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington county, dated March 26.

"The Indians ſeem to be very numerous in this county. Laſt Sunday week they killed and ſcalped Lieutenant Hogan near Kemp's fort; on Friday after a Mr. Daniel met with the ſame cruel death; and on Tueſday laſt they killed Mr. David Jackſon's family, conſiſting of his wife and four children, his brother and two negroes, and ſcalped a young girl.

"On the ſame day Captain Wood of the ſtate troops, with four of his men, accompanied by Captain Kemp went reconnoitering on the river Oconee, and near the Long Bluff came in ſight of about 30 or 35 Indians; upon which Captain Wood's party turned back towards the fort, but had rode but a ſmall diſtance when the Indians fired at them, and killed one man on the ſpot. Captain Wood is miſſing; we have ſince found his horſe without ſaddle and bridle, and very bloody, from which circumſtance we ſuppoſe he was either killed or taken. The ſavages have burnt three houſes near Irwin's fort, and killed a number of cattle and hogs."

April 12. A letter from a gentleman in Greene county to his friend in this town, dated March 22 ſays, "The Indians attacked Carmichael's fort on Tueſday the 19th inſtant, about four o'clock in the morning; the firing continued near three hours, without doing any damage on either ſide. The number of horſes, cattle and the quantity of corn, carried off by them, and other corroborating circumſtances, induce me to believe the Indians are in a large body near the great ſhoals of the Apalachie, and without immediate relief all the frontier forts will break.

NEWBERN, (N. C) April 2.

The election of delegates to the convention of this ſtate, which is to meet at Hillſborough on the third Monday in July, took place on Friday and Saturday laſt. The majority of the delegates who were elected, in almoſt every county from which we have been able to obtain a return, have promiſed that the preſervation of the civil and religious rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, declared and ſecured under our preſent government, would be the ruling principle of their conduct.

We hear from Kingſton, Dobbs county, that the party who advocate the new conſtitution, finding that their candidates, amongſt whom was General Caſwell, the late Governor, ſtood not the leaſt chance of being elected, blew out the candles, broke the box, ſcattered the tickets, and miſtaking the Sheriff for a methodiſt preacher, who by his ſtrong oppoſition to the conſtitution had almoſt ſecured his election, treated him rather roughly.

By a gentleman who juſt now arrived from Hillſborough, we are told, that not one ſingle friend to the new conſtitution has been elected in the counties of Wake, Johnſon or Wayne.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7.

Every day, ſays a correſpondent, adds to the weighty arguments in favor of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution. The friends of the American union in Europe and in Kentucke have certainly a belief, that overtures have been made by Great Britain to leading characters on the weſtern waters, to induce the inhabitants of that country to diſſever themſelves from their brethren on the Atlantic. This idea has been ſuggeſted, no doubt, by the late diviſions and diſtracted politics of our country; and nothing can prevent its being carried into execution but a firm union, a conſtitution of general government with ſufficient powers, and a wiſe and honeſt adminiſtration. Were we to loſe the government now propoſed to the people of America, and fall into ſingle and ſeparate ſtates, and the people of the weſtern country were to be ſeduced into the ſchemes of Great Britain, miſerable would be the ſituation of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, on the ſouth, and of New Hampſhire and New York on the north. Some of them would be ſeized by Britain as their outlet to the Atlantic; for they would rather riſque a quarrel with a ſingle detatched American ſtate, from which they could fear nothing, than hazard a quarrel with the houſe of Bourbon.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, April 21.

"This day three weeks our convention meets, to deliberate on the conſtitution. I am pretty confident that it will be ratified. Some oppoſition is expected from the framers of the inſtalment, pine-barren, valuation and legal tender laws. Excepting from this quarter, our convention has little to apprehend. I hope in my next to congratulate you upon South-Carolina becoming the ſeventh pillar of the new government. God grant it, and a ſpeedy and general ratification and operation."

By a letter from Boſton we learn, that the late election for a legiſlature in Maſſachuſetts has been favourable to the fœderaliſts. A majority of both Senate and Aſſembly are fœderal. Their fœderal Governor, Mr. Hancock, had nine votes to one above Mr. Gerry, who was oppoſed to him.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT has been often remarked, that the American ſheep yield much *leſs* wool than the ſheep of Britain, France and Spain. This is owing to the length of our winters, and the quantity of ſnow on the ground preventing their picking up as much nouriſhment as the ſheep in Europe—hence they drop their wool from mere weakneſs during the winter and ſpring. To prevent this, a farmer of long experience has found *half* a gill of Indian corn given every day to each ſheep to be extremely uſeful. It ſtrengthens the ſheep, by which means the quantity of wool is encreaſed, as well as retained till the time of ſhearing, to the great emolument of the farmer.

AGRICOLA.

Arrived on Saturday from New-York his Excellency the Count de Mouſtiers Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the court of Verſailles to the United States; accompanied by the Marchioneſs of Brehan, the Count de Brehan, and the Chevalier Dupont.

At an election held on Monday laſt, at the State Houſe, for a Major to the ſecond battalion of Militia, in the room of Mr. *J. B. Dunn*, reſigned, *Eleazer Oſwald* was duly elected in his room.

Fœderal Proceſſion and Order of March, at Baltimore, on Thurſday, May 1, 1788 weather permitting.

Mr. Boyer, with his Band of Muſic in Front.
Farmers.
Millers and Inſpectors of Flour.
Butchers.
Bakers.
Brewers.
Diſtillers.
Blackſmiths.
Houſe Carpenters.
Painters and Glaziers.
Bricklayers.
Plaiſterers.
Cabinet-makers.
Coach makers.
Wheelwrights and Turners.
Coopers.
Tanners and Curriers.
Shoe-makers.
Saddlers and Harneſs-makers.
Leather-dreſſers and Glovers.
Hatters.
Taylors.
Stay makers.
Comb-makers.
Barbers.
Silver-ſmiths and Watch-makers.
Copper-ſmiths.
Braſs-founders.
Nailors and Gun-ſmiths.
Tallow-chandlers.
Printers.
Pilots.

Ship *Fœderaliſt*,

Captains, Seamen, &c.
Draymen.
Merchants and Traders, preceded by the Conſuls.
Ship-carpenters.
Ship-joiners.
Carvers and Gilders.
Maſt-makers.
Rope-makers.
Riggers.
Block makers.
Sail-makers.
Mathematical Inſtrument-makers.
Ship-chandlers.
Boat-builders.

Proceſſion to cloſe with Bench and Bar, Doctors and Clergy.

Place of parade, Philpot's-hill, adjoining the play-houſe, ten o'clock.

Line formed and order of March regulated by Captains Plunket and Moore.

Place of refreſhment *Fœderal Hill*, ſouth ſide of the baſon, commanding a view of the town, ſhipping and river.

Artillery to be under the direction of Major Smith, to fire 13 guns on a ſignal made by the line when formed---The line to anſwer with three huzzas, and immediately after move in proceſſion.

On paſſing the Court-houſe 13 guns.

On arriving at the place of refreſhment 13 guns.

Toaſts, &c. to be regulated by Meſſrs. Gilmor, Thoroughgood Smith, Samuel Smith, and Col Rodgers.

Early in the evening a bonfire, fire-works, &c.

The different crafts are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate returns of their principals, and the emblems intended to be diſplayed, to the committee.

The principals are requeſted to open a ſubſcription in their reſpective crafts, for raiſing a fund to defray the expence of the proceſſion. Not more than a dollar is expected from each---A return of the ſum collected to be made to the committee.

N. B. In arranging the order of proceſſion, the different crafts have been placed as appeared moſt eligible, without any reſpect to precedence. It is hoped, therefore, no offence will be taken.

HENRY JOHNSON,
DAVID PLUNKET,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
JOHN M'HENRY, } Committee.

The following gentlemen, members of the Convention of Maryland, ſigned the propoſed Conſtitution on behalf of that ſtate: ---

St. Mary's county. Meſſ. Plater, Barnes, Chilton and Sewall.
Kent. Meſſ. Tilghman, Yates, Perkins and Granger.
Calvert. Meſſ. Wilkinſon, Graham, Chiſley and Smith.
Charles. Meſſ. Brown, Parnham, Turner and Stone.
Talbot. Meſſ. Goldſborough, Lloyd and Stevens.
Somerſet. Meſſ. G. Gale, Waggaman, Stuart and J. Gale.
Dorſet. Meſſ. Hammond, Sulivan and Shaw.
Cæcil. Meſſ. Gilpin, Hollingſworth, Heron and Evans.
Prince George's. Meſſ. Bowie, Oſborn Sprigg, Hall and Digges.
City of Annapolis. Meſſ. Carrol and Hanſon.
Queen Anne's. Meſſ. Tilghman, Seney, Holliday and Hemſley.
Worceſter. Meſſ. Chaillee, Martin, Morris and Done.
Frederick. Meſſ. Johnſon, Lee, Potts and Faw.
Hartford. Mr. Paca.
Caroline. Meſſ. Joſeph Richardſon, William Richardſon, Driver and Edmonſon.
Baltimore town. Meſſ. M'Henry and Coulter.
Waſhington. Meſſ. Thomas Sprigg, Steel, Rawlings and Shryock.
Montgomery. Meſſ. Cramplin, Thomas, Deakins and Edwards.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL,
Dated Baltimore, April 29 1788.

Late laſt night the following particulars were delivered to the Editor, for publication in this day's paper.

The Convention on Saturday laſt determined to ratify the propoſed plan of fœderal government, yeas 63, nays 11---and then appointed a committee of 13 members, to conſider and report amendments, to be recommended to the people.---The following amendments were propoſed by a member, and referred to the committee, who are now ſitting and it is hoped that the great and eſſential rights of the people will be declared and ſecured.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

THAT it be declared, that all perſons entruſted with the legiſlative and executive powers of government are the truſtees and ſervants of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct:

Wherefore, whenever the forms of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to object to, reform the old, or eſtabliſh a new government---That the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive of the good and happineſs of mankind.------That it be declared, that every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature, for the redreſs of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.---That in all criminal proſecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have proceſs for his witneſſes, to examine the witneſſes for and againſt him on oath, and to a ſpeedy trial, by an impartial jury.

That no freeman ought to be taken, or impriſoned, or deprived of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, unleſs derived from the legiſlature, ought to be exerciſed or allowed.

That all warrants, without oath, or affirmation of a perſon conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon, or his property, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any perſon ſuſpected, without naming or deſcribing the place or perſon in ſpecial, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

That there be no appeal to the ſupreme court of Congreſs in a criminal caſe.

Congreſs ſhall have no power to alter or change the regulations reſpecting the times, places, or manner of holding elections for Senators or Repreſentatives.

All impoſts and duties laid by Congreſs ſhall be placed to the credit of the ſtate in which the ſame be collected, and ſhall be deducted out of ſuch ſtate's quota of the common or general expences of government.

No member of Congreſs ſhall be eligible to any office of truſt or profit, under Congreſs, during the time for which he ſhall be choſen.

That there be no national religion eſtabliſhed by law; but that all perſons be equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

That Congreſs ſhall not lay direct taxes on land, or other property, without a previous requiſition of the reſpective quotas of the ſtates, and a failing, within a limited time, to comply therewith.

In all caſes of treſpaſſes, torts, abuſes of power, perſonal wrongs and injuries done on land, or within the body of a county, the party injured ſhall be entitled to trial by jury, in the ſtate where the offence ſhall be committed; and the ſtate courts in ſuch caſes ſhall have a concurrent juriſdiction with the fœderal courts; and there ſhall be no appeal, excepting on matter of law.

That the ſupreme federal court ſhall not admit of fictions to extend its juriſdiction; nor ſhall citizens of the ſame ſtate, having controverſies with each other, be ſuffered to make colluſive aſſignments of their rights to citizens of another ſtate, for the purpoſe of defeating the juriſdiction of the ſtate courts; nor ſhall any matter or queſtion, already determined in the ſtate courts, be revived or agitated in the federal courts; that there be no appeal from law or fact to the ſupreme court, where the claim or demand does not exceed three hundred pounds ſterling.

That no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up in time of peace, unleſs with the conſent of three fourths of the members of each branch of Congreſs: nor ſhall ſoldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houſes, without the conſent of the owners.

No law of Congreſs, or treaties, ſhall be effectual to repeal or abrogate the conſtitutions, or bill of rights, of the States, or any of them, or any parts of the ſaid conſtitutions or bills of rights.

Militia not to be ſubject to the rules of Congreſs, nor marched out of the ſtate, without conſent of the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate.

That Congreſs have no power to lay a poll-tax.

That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments, and therefore that the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained, and the printing-preſſes ought to be free to examine the proceedings of government, and the conduct of its officers

That Congreſs ſhall exerciſe no power, but what is expreſly delegated by this conſtitution.

That the Preſident ſhall not command the army, in perſon, without the conſent of Congreſs.

True Extract from the Minutes of the Convention of the State of Maryland,
WILLIAM HARWOOD, *Clerk Con.*
Done in Convention, April 26, 1788.

It is impoſſible (ſays a correſpondent) to tell the influence which the American revolution will have upon the happineſs of mankind. The ſpirit of liberty which has of late appeared in France was tranſplanted from the United States. It was firſt excited by the tranſlation and re-publication of the *Farmer's Letters*, and ſince by the *Declaration of Independence*, and many other American productions, which were pregnant with juſt ideas of liberty. This noble ſpirit has been encreaſed and ſtill further diffuſed among all ranks of people by the French officers and ſoldiers, who ſerved in America during the late war, and who caught it from the American citizens and ſoldiers. The juſt ideas which have at laſt pervaded the Engliſh nation upon the ſubject of the commerce and ſlavery of the Africans, originated in Philadelphia. From the effects of our conduct upon the opinions and actions of two of the firſt nations in the world, what may we not expect, when we ſhall have made greater improvements and progreſs in political knowledge and happineſs?---The praiſes of our fœderal conſtitution have been echoed back from every civilized and enlightened part of Europe. Philoſophers and the friends of mankind have ſuſpended all other enquiries, and now fix their eyes ſolely on the conduct of the United States, as if all the happineſs and dignity of human nature was to be determined by it. The oppreſſed and diſtreſſed every where wait only for the news of the general adoption of the government, to quit their chains; while the tyrants of Europe, and their mercenary dependents, *only*, view the whole ſyſtem of our fœderal republic as viſionary and impracticable and inſiſt upon it than man was made (through the medium of anarchy) only for SLAVERY and for KINGS.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh dated Feb 7.

"The attempts to reſcue the natives of Africa from their bondage, while it breathes a ſpirit of the pureſt liberty, does honor to the tolerant ſpirit of religion which marks and ennobles the preſent age.------Amongſt many reſpectable ſocieties who have countenanced this laudable undertaking, we learn that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held here yeſterday, the Secretary laid before them a letter from the committee at Manchester, where the motion orignated; and after a converſation, the directors unanimouſly agreed, as a body corporate, to petition Parliament for a total abolition of this ſavage traffic."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, on the frontiers of Virginia to his friend in New-York, dated March 19, 1788.

"I have lately been informed, that favourable propoſals have been made to the Kentuckians by Great Britain, in order to induce them to quit our Confederacy.----With reſpect to the new conſtitution, it will be adopted by Virginia, fully in the firſt inſtance; and ſome amendments may probably afterwards be propoſed."

In the night between Thurſday and Friday laſt, Mr. Samuel Groff, of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in this city, ſhoemaker, paſſing along Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Cherry-ſtreet, where the foot-way was ſtrained by a lime ſhed, erected to accommodate the building of a dwelling-houſe on the adjoining lot, and difficulted by looſe earth lying irregularly on it, he fell (as it is ſuppoſed) headlong into the cellar, juſt prepared for the maſonry, in front, and was found there lying dead the next day. A neighbour, in bed at the time, within a neighbouring houſe, heard the noiſe of the fall, but conjecturing it was cauſed by ſomething diſturbed in the yard, did not riſe, ſo that the deceaſed lay undiſcovered till day returned. It

it to be regretted that this ſhould happen, when ſo ſlight a matter as a pole extended acroſs the openings, or other haſty fence, might have prevented the misfortune. Thoſe who thus open the ground by an highway ſhould be careful not to create public nuiſances of ſo miſchievous a nature. Mr. Peter Walter, who was carrying on the improvement, we underſtand is held in a recognizance to anſwer for the nuiſance in this caſe at the City Court. We are told that Mr. Graff has left a widow and five children to bewail his loſs.

The commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia have appointed the following as days of appeal for the ſeveral diſtricts:---
High-ſtreet and Upper Delaware, Tueſday, May 6.
North Mulberry and Dock Ward, Friday, May 9.
Paſſyunk, Saturday, May 10.
South Mulberry and Middle Ward, Tueſday, May 13.
Blockley, Briſtol and Byberry, Wedneſday, May 14.
South Ward and North Ward, Thurſday, May 15.
New Market Ward, Friday, May 16.
Oxford and Roxborough, Saturday, May 17.
Moyamenſing, Wedneſday, May 21.

On Monday laſt an election was held at the *Carpenters Hall*, for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

DIRECTORS---*Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, John Kaighn, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Morris, Thomas Parke, Richard Wells, Benjamin Foultney, Richard Wiſtar, Benjamin Gibbs.*
TREASURER---*Samuel Coates.*

Forks of Neſhaminey, May 1, 1788.

This day Mr. Spicer's ſcholars performed a concert of church muſic, in the Preſbyterian church in this place. It was introduced by an excellent ſermon on the ſubject of Pſalmody, preached by the Rev. Mr. Blair, from Col. iii. 16. A number of tunes and anthems were then ſung, after which Mr. Spicer (about to return to Connecticut) took an affectionate leave of his pupils, in a ſhort addreſs. Mr. Irwin concluded the whole by ſome acknowledgements addreſſed to the audience, to the ſcholars, and to the maſter. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt regularity and decorum; and the audience, which was numerous, and included ſome of the beſt judges of muſic, gave the moſt flattering teſtimonies of their approbation.

In an age devoted to the arts of gain and criminal amuſement, it muſt give pleaſure to the friends of virtue and religion, to ſee ſo many apply themſelves to ſacred muſic---an art which is the handmaid of religion, the friend of *ſocial*, and cheerful companion of ſolitary life.

Directions for ſailing in and out of Boſton Bay, from Cape-Cod or Cape-Ann, to Boſton Light-Houſe.

THE Light ſtands on a ſmall iſland, at the N. entrance of the channel, about 65 feet high. To ſteer for it from Cape-Cod, your courſe is W. N. W. when within one league of the Cape. From Cape-Cod to the Light-Houſe, is about ſixteen leagues; from Cape-Ann to the Light-Houſe, the courſe is S. W. diſtance ten leagues. After making the Light and the wind fair, you may bring it to bear W. by N. or W. N. W. and then run for it, till you come within two cables length of it. If the weather is bad, you cannot get a pilot from the Light Houſe: after running abreaſt of it, ſo as to bring it to bear N. by E. you may run W. by S. about one mile and an half to Nantaſket Road, and you may anchor from 7 to 5 fathoms in ſafety. To work in to Boſton Bay, you may ſtand to the ſouthward, till you bring the Light to bear W. N. W. and to the Northward, till you bring it to bear W. S. W. till you come within one league of the Light; then you muſt not ſtand to the Northward any further than to bring it to bear W. by N. and to the Southward, to bring it to bear W. N. W. You may anchor in the bay in ſafety, if the wind is off the ſhore.

The Light at Cape-Ann ſtands on an iſland, named Thatcher's iſland; the two Lights bear of each other, when in one, S. S. W. 1-4 S. and N. N. E. 1-4 N. To go outſide the Londoner or Thatcher's iſland ledge, you muſt give the Light one league diſtance.

THOMAS KNOX,
Branch Pilot for the Port of Boſton.

Information for the benefit of ſuch veſſels as may be deſtined for Newbury-Port, or otherwiſe fall into Ipſwich Bay.

TWO Light-Houſes have been lately erected on the north end of Plumb-Iſland, at the entrance of Merrimack River, which are kept conſtantly lighted from ſunſet to ſunriſe.

When any veſſel ſhall fall into this bay, or ſhall be forced in by diſtreſs of weather, and ſhall make theſe lights, ſhe may run ſafely in, over Newbury bar, obſerving the proper time of tide, and taking care to keep the two Lights in one, until ſhe gets within twice her length of the ſhore; then directing her courſe by the beach, where is bold water, ſhe may proceed until a breaſt of the weſtern light-houſe, where is good and ſafe anchorage in three fathoms of water.

A veſſel paſſing near aboard the rocks off Cape-Ann, called the Salvages, and ſteering N. W. about five leagues, will come up with the bar in about ten fathoms of water, about half a league ſhort of the bar.

The Light-houſes now bear due eaſt and weſt of each other, and are ſo conſtructed as to be moveable; and care will be taken in caſe the bar ſhifts, to place them in ſuch a ſituation as that the foregoing direction will always be a good guide to ſtrangers.

The marine ſociety and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, in the courſe of the laſt ſummer, cauſed to be erected upon Plumb-Iſland, three ſmall houſes for the reception of ſuch unfortunate mariners as may be caſt on ſhore there. They are ſituated near the beach, about three miles aſunder, and high poles erected on them. In each of them are depoſited fire-works and proper fuel for ſpeedily kindling a fire.---It is hoped that no perſon will make a wanton uſe of theſe means of preſervation, ſo humanely provided for the moſt diſtreſſed of our fellow-men.

Strangers who may be driven on Plumb-Iſland, or the ſandy beaches of Saliſbury, or Hampton, are earneſtly cautioned to continue on board their veſſel, if poſſible, until the tide ſhall leave them, when they can ſafely proceed on ſhore in ſearch of the above mentioned houſes.---The number of inſtances of fatal miſcarriage, which have attended thoſe who have too ſuddenly forſaken their veſſel, which has afterwards been found ſafe and dry, and the almoſt conſtant ſafety of thoſe who have continued on board, are a ſerious confirmation of the propriety of this advice.

N. B. There are ſeven feet of water on the ſhoal part of the bar at low water, and at half-tide better than eleven feet.

Newbury-Port, April 2, 1788.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN the 27th of this inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, and near foaling. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ MOSES VAN COURT or
April 29, 1783. MOSES SHEPPARD.

Lower Alloways Creek townſhip, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and conſorts with another man; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

To the Printers of the United States.

THE Liberty of the Preſs is at all times intereſting to the citizens of a free government, and is particularly ſo at this time, when the preſervation of *its rights*, forms a part of the intereſting objects of a moſt critical juncture. Dangers of very *oppoſite* natures are ſaid to compaſs it on every ſide. While ſome of the oppoſers of the new Conſtitution require, that a declaration on the ſubject ſhould be introduced among the articles of a fœderal compact, ſome, equally ardent friends of liberty, tremble for the dangers with which this ineſtimable inſtrument of freedom is threatened *from itſelf*. At a moment thus embarraſſing, permit a lover of liberty, and a friend to your liberal art, to ſuggeſt a few hints for your reflexion.

As your judgment will ſometimes be erroneous, you may give to the public, pieces, *the tendency* of which you may not at firſt have perceived. The act of publication throws all their conſequences upon you, unleſs you are poſſeſſed of the name of the author. Conſider, then, whether it will not be proper to make that piece of information an indiſpenſible requiſite. The man of juſt and honorable intentions will not fear to commit his name to *a firm and independent printer;* but a writer, of ſiniſter deſigns, the dark literary aſſaſſin, the ſcribbling incendiary, or the baneful diſturber of public peace, though he knows the *juſt* pen, *however bold*, will ever be encouraged and defended by you, will not acknowledge himſelf to a ſingle man the author of his malevolent or pernicious publications.

As the authority of juſt and lawful government is too often placed in the hands of folly, ignorance and paſſion, you muſt expect ſome of thoſe conflicts with power, which *free and impartial printers* cannot always avoid. On all occaſions it is neceſſary that you be *cool and firm*, but in theſe trying ſituations *a moſt dignified deportment* muſt be preſerved. Before you commit yourſelves too far, you ſhould, by means of the beſt advice, and the moſt careful conſideration of the caſe, *determine on the conduct you are to obſerve*, and having done ſo on good grounds, you ſhould *equally* diſregard *the miſtaken cenſures and rage* of your fellow citizens, and *the vengeance* of thoſe, who, by holding the powers of government, are, for a time, your ſuperiors.

You are to conſider whether freedom of publication, extending to *Blaſphemy, Immorality, Treaſon, Sedition*, or *Scandal*, does not deſtroy the ineſtimable benefits which reſult from the liberty of the preſs. This privilege is certainly *eſſential* to the exiſtence of a free government, but it conſiſts in *avoiding to impoſe any previous reſtraints on publication*, and not in refraining to cenſure or puniſh ſuch things as produce *private or public injuries*. Every freeman has *a right to the uſe of the preſs*, ſo he has to *the uſe of his arms*. But if his publications give an unmerited or deadly ſtroke to *private reputation*, or ſap the foundations of *juſt government*, he abuſes his privilege, as unqueſtionably as if he were to plunge his ſword into the boſom of a fellow citizen, and *the good of ſociety* requires that *each offence* ſhould be puniſhed. A printer therefore, however independent he may be, ſhould ever remember, that even the freedom of the preſs---*the choiceſt gift of liberty*---when *really abuſed*, is rendered for the time *a curſe*, and not a bleſſing, and that as *the frequent perverſion* of any privilege will ever produce its deſtruction, to prevent *the licentiouſneſs* is to preſerve *the liberty* of the preſs.

Since laws reſtraining the preſs *do not conſiſt with a free government*, and ſince it is capable of being *perverted* to purpoſes of private reſentment, malice, or the diſturbance of the public tranquility; ſince inadvertence or deſign may render it an inſtrument to diſtreſs an *innocent* individual, or diſtract a *wiſe* adminiſtration, the duties of a printer are *of the firſt conſequence to ſociety*. It is indeed an office of *infinite delicacy and importance*. HUMANITY and CONSIDERATION, to prevent all *wanton* attacks, however trivial; FIRMNESS, to publiſh all *juſt* cenſures, however *heavy* they may fall, or however *powerful* the objects of reprehenſion may be; JUSTICE and DELICACY, to prevent even the *merited* laſh from extending to the *innocent* connections of the unworthy; CAUTION and FORESIGHT, to reſtrain the *ill-timed* reprehenſion of even a *wicked man* from endangering *the intereſts or ſafety* of the ſtate—theſe rare and valuable qualifications are neceſſary in the ſuperintendence of an uſeful and liberal preſs. Unleſs nature has beſtowed a ſhare of them, 'tis unhappy for the public, and unfortunate even for the well-intentioned printer, that he has undertaken the taſk, for which he muſt certainly prove unequal. As no one can poſſeſſe the eſtimable qualities in a perfect degree, and as it muſt ever be the deſire of a generous and prudent man, to ſupply his deficiency in any particular by every precaution, I recommend to you, the moſt ſerious reflection on the methods by which you can beſt ſupply their place. In addition, therefore, to the obſervations I have already ſuggeſted for your conſideration, I earneſtly preſs upon you one idea more, which is, that you make *the tendency* of the pieces offered by your correſpondents *the great point* which is to induce you to publiſh or refuſe them. Even matter of amuſement ſhould be *innocent and chaſte;* and papers of a ſerious nature ſhould either evince that the writers had in view *ſome good end*, or at leaſt were free from juſt imputation of *a bad one*.

PHILODEMOS.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,
PROSE AND POETICAL,
For APRIL, 1788.
----*No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.*----

THE Printer returns his moſt ſincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of patronage this work has received---and reſpectfully requeſts a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains ſhall be ſpared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and ſcience in the country, he will, during the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subſcriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen of the Artillery Battalion, who are in uniform, are requeſted to meet on particular buſineſs, at the State-houſe, THIS DAY, at four o'clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the *Relief* and *Employment* of the *Poor* in the city of Philadelphia will pleaſe to take notice, that their *annual meeting* is appointed to be on the ſecond MONDAY in May, at the Court-houſe in this city, to examine the tranſactions and accounts of the Managers and Treaſurer of the Houſe of Employment and Almshouſe, for the year paſt, and to elect Managers and a Treaſurer of that Corporation, for the enſuing year; wherefore they are requeſted to attend there in the afternoon of Monday, the 12th inſtant.

By Order of a Board of Managers of the Houſe of Employment in Philadelphia, 2d May, 1788.
JOHN CUMMINGS, *Steward of ſaid Houſe.*

Philadelphia, April 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Ninth-ſtreet from Delaware, between Arch and Filbert-ſtreets (at the diſtance of 80 feet from the north ſide of Peach-ſtreet) in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 20 feet, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 60 feet; bounded ſouthward and eaſtward by ground of George Cooper, northward by ground of William Watkins, and weſtward by Ninth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to the yearly rent or ſum of 22 Spaniſh milled dollars, and 20 ninetieth parts of a dollar, on the firſt day of May and firſt day of November, by even and equal half yearly payments, unto George Cooper, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever. Taken in execution as the property of James Charton, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Cheſter county, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes, a valuable meſſuage or tenement, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, five thereof ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, the other two in Nether Providence townſhip; containing in the whole 72 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Maddock, James Sharpleſs, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thurſday, the 24th of laſt month, off Egg-Iſland, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moſes built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her ſtem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biſcuit-baker, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain meſſuage and 90 acres of land, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip; bounded by land of Bennedy Coſton, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

THE creditors of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, by the firſt of June, when a final ſettlement will be made. Thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts by that time will be excluded from their dividend.

April 14, 1788. †1w GEO. FOX, Adminiſtrator.

BARLEY

WANTED BY
HARE and TWELLS. ‡

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame.

SAMUEL SHAW.

FOR SALE BY
LEONARD JACOBY,
At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,
A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,
With ſuitable WHETSTONES.
Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.
Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe
BOULTING-CLOTHS,
Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables within the county of Cheſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, preſentments, inquiſitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Proprietors of the New-York and Philadelphia
New Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their ſtages leave Powles Hook every afternoon, (except Saturdays) on their route for Philadelphia: Proceed by Newark to Elizabeth-Town that evening, and leave Elizabeth-Town and Michael Denniſon's, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock every morning, (except Sundays) and drive to Powles-Hook and Philadelphia the ſame day.

On Monday April the 21ſt, an extra ſtage will ſtart for the accommodation of their cuſtomers and the public, from Powles Hook 7 o'clock, and from Philadelphia 8 o'clock every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) proceed with the ſame ſpeed as the early ſtage. The expence of the Stage to each paſſenger from city to city will be three Spaniſh milled dollars, and four pence per mile for all way paſſengers, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The expedition, lowneſs of fare, and certainty of arrival, muſt convince the public that this route is preferable to the Amboy, as the journey is performed in half the time.

Letters, newſpapers, &c. left at the New-York Albany and Philadelphia Stage office, kept by Chriſtopher Beekman, in Cortland ſtreet, New-York, and with Michael Denniſon, at the George Tavern, corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, will be ſafely conveyed gratis.

MICHAEL DENNISON, JOHN GULICK,
JOSEPH DAVIS, THOMAS EGBERT,
JOS. VANDEGRIFT, MATTHIAS WARD,
DAVID HAMILTON, JOHN CUMMING.
ROBERT STOCKTON,

Philadelphia April 17, 1788.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," ſituate on Tumbling Run, in Brunſwick townſhip and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots of ground, ſituate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny townſhip and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town, No 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Alſo 14 out lots near ſaid town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances reſpectively. All taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Swier, and to be ſold, by ¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres whereof wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-houſe Tavern, bounded on the north ſide by ground of Evan Thomas, ſouth-eaſt by Martin King, ſouth-weſt by Iſaac Morris, and by the road aforeſaid. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, April 23 1788

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,
With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Medicinal Waters,
FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT
HARROWGATE,
Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippensburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third ſtreet.*

April 8 § 7 w.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of
David and Matthew Duncan
Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

Juſt imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by
JAMES REYNOLDS,
Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
A neat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes,
In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;
Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6 w.

IMPORTED this day, the 15th of March in the Convention, Captain Jones, from London,
BY ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY,
In Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,

A FRESH and large ſupply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, compleatly aſſorted, whith he will ſell at a very moderate advance from the firſt coſt, and with liberal allowance to wholeſale purchaſers.

A quantity of pure olive ſallad oyl, ſolely for table uſe, by the gallon or bottle.

Beſt Engliſh refined ſalt petre, by the barrel, hundred, or leſs quantity.

The fineſt Iſinglaſs, for refining of wine, beer, or cyder.

A few cakes of portable ſoup, ſo uſeful, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for all travellers, by land or ſea.

A quantity of hatter's galls, red tartar, crude antimony, litharge and red lead, by the hundred, or under.

Aſſorted boxes of the famed Reeves's patent colours, ſo ſingularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellency in miniature drawing, and holding their fine teints and ſhades.

Sets of ſoft crayons, crayon pencils, carmine, drop lake, camel-hair pencils, ſliding black lead patent pencils, indian ink, &c. &c.

A few bottles of genuine copel varniſh, patent yellow, Pruſſian blue, gold and ſilver leaf, tin foil, aſſorted colours in ſhells, &c.

Doctor Prieſtly's glaſs apparatus for making chalybeate water, and impregnating liquors with fixed air.

Ornamental blue and white apothecaries' ſhop furniture, for ſyrups, conſerves, unguents, pills, &c. compleat.

Sets of glaſs furniture, with all other neceſſaries and utenſils for the perfect diſpoſing and fixing of regular diſpenſaries.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,
At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirits, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore
Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown will ſet off from the above-ſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage-houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£1 10 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1 0 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,	15 0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,	5 0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150 lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1/3, nor more than 5/. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. The ſtages will commence running on Monday, the 17th inſtant. March 11, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3024.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1788.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,
PROSE AND POETICAL,
For APRIL, 1788.
----*No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.*----

THE Printer returns his moſt ſincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of patronage this work has received---and reſpectfully requeſts a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains ſhall be ſpared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and ſcience in the country, he will, during the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subſcriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Cheſter county, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes, a valuable meſſuage or tenement, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, five thereof ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, the other two in Nether-Providence townſhip; containing in the whole 72 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Maddock, James Sharpleſs, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thurſday, the 24th of laſt month, off Egg-Iſland, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moſes built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her ſtem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biſcuit-baker, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain meſſuage and 90 acres of land, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip; bounded by land of Bennedy Coſton, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN the 27th of this inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, and near foaling. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ MOSES VAN COURT or
April 29, 1788. MOSES SHEPPARD.

Lower Alloways Creek townſhip, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and conſorts with another man; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.

Monday the 28th inſt. being the day appointed by the honorable the convention of this State, for the ratification of the Fœderal Government, that ſolemn, and happy event accordingly took place at Three o'clock in the afternoon. The Members preſent at this awful ceremony amounted to ſeventy-four, of which number the names of ſixty-three were ſubſcribed to the inſtrument of ratification.

This great and important buſineſs being compleated, the members, preceeded by the honorable the Preſident of that body, in conſequence of an invitation from the citizens of Annapolis, retired to Mr. Mann's Tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were alſo preſent many ſtrangers of diſtinction, and ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants of the city. The company conſiſted of nearly Two Hundred Perſons. The cordiality, and feſtivity that appeared in the countenance, and conduct of each gueſt, were the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of the general ſatisfaction felt on this happy occaſion. After dinner the following Toaſts, with a diſcharge of Thirteen Cannon to each, were given:

1. The United States and Congreſs.
2. Louis the XVI King of France, and the friendly powers in Europe.
3. The State of Maryland and the preſent Convention.
4. The late Fœderal Convention.
5. General Waſhington.
6. Marquis La Fayette.
7. To the memory of the brave officers and ſoldiers who fell defending America during the late war.
8. May Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce flouriſh in the United States.
9. Succeſs to uſeful Learning and the Arts and Sciences.
10. The late American Army and Navy.
11. The Count Rochambeau, and the French Army and Navy which ſerved in America.
12. May our public councils ever be actuated by wiſdom and patriotiſm.
13. May all the States of America join heartly in adopting and making effectual the propoſed Fœderal Government.

When the fifth toaſt was proclaimed by the Preſident, a portrait of the Hero, in reſpect, and in honor to whom that toaſt was announced, and which had been artfully concealed behind a curtain at the head of the room, was ſuddenly diſplayed. The powers of the pen, or the pencil, are inadequate to the deſcription of thoſe feelings that animated the hearts, and glowed in the countenances of the ſpectators. A general burſt of applauſe teſtified at once the ſtrong remembrance of paſt ſervices, and an ardent gratitude for preſent endeavours and patriotic perſeverance.

The entertainment was concluded with a ball at the Aſſembly-Room, at which the Ladies appeared to partake of the general joy in an equal proportion with the Gentlemen. In a word, all claſſes of people gave the ſtrongeſt proofs of their ſatisfaction on this joyful event.

The labours and patriotiſm of Mr. Peale ought not to be forgotten on this occaſion. His tranſparent picture repreſenting the horrors of anarchy, and confuſion, and the bleſſings of order, and government, deſerve the higheſt encomiums. In this repreſentation is happily, and juſtly pourtrayed the certain advantages of one, and the unavoidable evils of the other. A compoſition worthy of the Artiſt, and the Patriot.

BALTIMORE, May 2.

Extract from the PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION, *held at* ANNAPOLIS.

Saturday, April 26, 1788.

THE queſtion was put, that the Convention aſſent to and ratify the propoſed plan of Fœderal Government for the United States, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, appeared as follows:

Affirmative. The Honorable the Preſident; Meſſrs. Barnes, Chilton, Sewal, W. Tilghman, Yates, Perkins, Granger, Wilkinſon, Grahame, Cheſley, Smith, Brown, Parnham, Turner, Stone, Goldſborough, Lloyd, Stevens, G. Gale, Waggaman, Stewart, John Gale, Hammond, Sullivane, Shaw, Gilpin, Hollingſworth, Heron, Evans, Bowie, O. Sprigg Hall, Digges, Carrol, Hanſon, J. Tilghman, Seney, Holliday, Hemſley, Chaille, J. Martin, Morris, Done, Johnſon, Love, Potts, Faw, Paca, J. Richardſon, Wm. Richardſon, Driver, Edmonſon, M'Henry, Coulter, T. Sprigg, Stull, Rawlings, Shryock, Cramphin, Thomas, Deakins, Edwards. (63)

Negative. Meſſrs. J. T. Chaſe, S. Chaſe, Mercer, Harriſon, Ridgely, Ridgely, of William, Cockey, Cromwell, Love, Pinckney, L. Martin. (11)

After this determination, the Convention paſſed the following Reſolution, the Honorable Mr. Paca having previouſly read from his place a number of emendatory propoſitions to the Conſtitution.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration and report to this Houſe, on Monday Morning next, a Draught of ſuch amendments and alterations as may be thought neceſſary in the propoſed conſtitution for the United States, to be recommended to the conſideration of the people of this State, if approved of by this Convention.

In conſequence of this, the Convention raiſed a committee of Thirteen, to whom were referred the Propoſitions for Alterations read to the Houſe by the Honorable Mr. Paca.

Monday, April 28.

The following form of ratification was laid before the Convention and ſigned.

In CONVENTION of the DELEGATES of the *People* of the *State of Maryland*, 28th April, 1788.

WE, the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland, having fully conſidered the Conſtitution of the United States of America, reported to Congreſs, by the Convention of Deputies from the United States of America, held in Philadelphia, on the 17th September, 1787, of which the foregoing is a copy*, and ſubmitted to us by a Reſolution of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, in November Seſſion, 1787, do, for ourſelves, and in the Name and on the behalf of the People of this State, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid Conſtitution. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names.

(Subſcribers the ſame as on the Vote of Aſſent, paſſed on the 26th.)

Tueſday, April 29, 1788.

Reſolved, That the Proceedings of this Convention to the vote for aſſenting to and ratifying the propoſed plan of Fœderal Government for the United States, and the yeas and nays be fairly engroſſed, ſigned by the Preſident, and atteſted by the Clerk and Aſſiſtant-clerk: And that the Preſident requeſt the Governor and Council, to tranſmit the ſame proceedings, together with the ratification of the ſame Fœderal Government, ſubſcribed by the Members of this Convention, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

The Committee were now called upon to report, when the Houſe was informed that, although the Committee had acceded to ſeveral of the propoſitions referred to them, nevertheleſs they could come to no agreement to make any report.

Upon this a vote of thanks was moved to the Preſident, and carried.

It was then moved "that this convention adjourn without day. The Yeas and Nays appear as follow.

The Yeas 47
Nays 27

May 6. As ſoon as it was known in town that the conſtitution for the United States of America was ratified, and our convention diſſolved, the joy of the people was extreme. Every claſs and order of citizens, wiſhing to give ſome demonſtration of their feelings, it was agreed to form a grand proceſſion, expreſſive of their ſatisfaction, and the high importance of the occaſion. The mechanics, anticipating, under the new government, an increaſe of their different manufactures, from the operation of uniform duties on ſimilar articles imported into the United States, vied with each other in their preparations. The merchants, and thoſe concerned in ſhip-building, contemplating the revival, extenſion and protection of trade and navigation, and the re eſtabliſhment of credit, by ſecuring an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice between citizens of different ſtates, were no leſs anxious to forward the meaſure. In ſhort, every citizen, who wiſhed to live under a government capable of protecting his perſon and property, united with the farmers, mechanics and merchants, to form the moſt intereſting ſcene ever exhibited in this part of the world.

At nine in the morning of the 1ſt inſt. the various preparations being completed, the proceſſion, conſiſting of about 3000 people, was formed on Philpot's hill, under the direction of Captains Plunket and Moore. At a ſignal of ſeven guns from Major Smith's and Captain Furnival's park of artillery, which was anſwered by three huzzas, the whole line moved to Fell's point; and from thence, through the principal ſtreets of the town, amidſt the acclamations of a prodigious number of ſpectators, to Fœderal hill; where they were received by a ſalute of ſeven guns, and partook of an entertainment provided for the purpoſe. They were ſeated at a circular table of 3600 feet, with the devices and ſtandards of the reſpective orders, diſplayed in the moſt regular manner, exhibiting to the town and ſhipping in the harbour the appearance of a moſt brilliant encampment. The repaſt was elegantly diſpoſed, and conſiſted entirely of the productions of this country. It was cloſed with thirteen toaſts, (drank in the excellent ale of Meſſrs. Peters and Company) accompanied by as many fœderal diſcharges.

TOASTS.

1. The majeſty of the people.
2. The late Convention.
3. Congreſs.
4. The ſeven ſtates which have adopted the fœderal conſtitution.
5. A ſpeedy ratification by the remaining ſix, without amendments.
6. George Waſhington.
7. His Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty, and our other allies.
8. The virtuous ſixty-three of the Maryland convention.
9. The agriculture, manufactories and commerce of America.
10. The memory of thoſe who have fallen in defence of America.
11. The worthy minority of Maſſachuſetts.
12. May the American flag be reſpected in every quarter of the globe.
13. A continuance of unanimity among the inhabitants of Baltimore town.

The buſineſs of the day being thus far completed, the ſeveral claſſes of citizens returned, in ſeparate diviſions, to their reſpective ſtations, and continued their rejoicings in a variety of rational and elevated pleaſures.

ORDER OF PROCESSION*.

FARMERS†.

1ſt---Foreſters, with axes, mattocks, &c.
2d---Two Sowers, Meſſrs. Stanſbury and Smith.
3d---A plough ornamented, drawn by two white horſes, and guided by Mr. Jonzee Selman.---Motto, "Venerate the plough."
4th---An harrow, drawn by two black horſes.
5th---A number of very reſpectable farmers from the country, preceded by Meſſrs. Harry Dorſey Gough, James Gittings, John Egor Howard and John Cradock, the four fœderal candidates for the county, followed by men with ſickles, ſcythes, rakes, pitchforks, and other implements of huſbandry.
6th---A cart, loaded with freſh cut graſs.

MILLERS and INSPECTORS of FLOUR---in their proper habits.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONEMAKERS---preceded by Mr. George James, with a decorated millſtone inceſſantly turning in the air, on an axis, by the power of four beautiful continental flags, which produced the effect of ſails.

BUTCHERS---in white frocks, uniformly neat, with the arms and implements of their order---preceded by Meſſrs. Brown and Tinker, and cloſed by Meſſrs. Smith and Tonſtill.

BAKERS---preceded by Meſſrs. Brown and Myers---a flag, car-

* A copy of the conſtitution, which hath been inſerted in this *Gazette*, was annexed to the Ratification.

* *The expence of this proceſſion amounted to ſix hundred pounds, independently of what the different orders expended in their preparations.*

† *In forming the line of proceſſion, the diſtinct orders were arranged promiſcuouſly, equality being the baſis of the conſtitution.*

tied by Mr. Clopper, displaying two men hand-in-hand---thirteen loaves---thirteen stars and thirteen stripes---the rising sun---sheaf of wheat. --Motto, "May our country never want bread."

BREWERS and DISTILLERS---preceded by Messrs. Peters and Johonnot.---A still, worm, tubs, &c.

BLACKSMITHS and NAILORS---preceded by Messrs. M'Clellan, Johnston and Lawrence.---A travelling forge, drawn by horses---journeymen and apprentices at work, in the different branches---colours flying.---Mottoes,

"May ev'ry fœderal heart,
"Encourage Vulcan's art.
And
"While industry prevails,
"We need no foreign nails."

HOUSECARPENTERS----preceded by Mr. Harbough.----A grand tower, supported by seven architects, with thirteen fronts, on which were suspended tools, emblematic of the respective states---thirteen stories, thirteen pillars, thirteen arches, thirteen pediments, thirteen spires, with flags displayed on seven, and thirteen flutes.---In the grand column, a battery of thirty-nine guns, from which were answered the salutes of the park. ---On the column, portrayed, Andrew Palladio, and his Excellency General Washington under the flags of the union.

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, and MANUFACTURERS of GLASS---preceded by Messrs. Carlisle and Kuhn.---A figure of Peter Coeck, with his pallet, pencils, &c. painted on canvas, and a *Michael*, with his pallet and pencils, taking sketches on a piece of prepared canvas, two boys attending him; all in a carriage, drawn by a horse.---On the back part of the carriage, a paint-stone fixed, with a painter grinding colours, followed by painters, with heraldry-books, pallets and gilding cushions, all decorated, proper---the glaziers with a sash fixed on a staff, and glazed with thirteen panes---in the center-pane, a portrait of General Washington---glass trumpets---and Fame decending.

MASONS---preceded by ---------, habited in aprons---trowels, squares, plums, hods, &c.---The grand royal temple elevated on supporters.

STONECUTTERS with their QUARRIERS---preceded by Mr. M'Glathery.---Emblems, &c.

PLASTERERS---preceded by Messrs. Collins and Littlejohn.---A flag, displaying a whitewash brush, trowel, a bundle of laths, &c.

CABINETMAKERS---preceded by Messrs. Bankson and Lawson.---An ensign, representing a cabinet.---Motto "May our cabinet be enriched by an union of the states."

COACHMAKERS---preceded by Mr. Finlater.---Emblems, &c.

WHEELWRIGHTS and TURNERS---preceded by Mr. Emmit.---A spinning-wheel, supported on five columns, and decorated.---Motto, "Industry."

COOPERS---preceded by Mr. Duncan.---Men at work in a carriage drawn by horses, under a golden figure, representing Bacchus on a cask, &c.

TANNERS and CURRIERS---preceded by Messrs. Brown and Jones.-- Implements, &c.

SHOEMAKERS---preceded by Messrs. Wilson and Sloan.---A flag, displaying King Crispin in his robes, with a boot in his hand.---A boot and crown.---Colours flying, music, &c.

SADDLERS and HARNESSMAKERS---preceded by Messrs. Gordon and Coulter.---An elegant horse, richly caparisoned, and led by two negroes, in white, with black velvet jockey-caps, silver tassels, half-boots, &c.

HATTERS---preceded by Messrs. Shields and J. Gray.---Skins and hats displayed upon an obelisk, at the base of which appeared a beaver and a fox.---Mottoes, "With the industry of the beaver, we will support the fœderal constitution." "With the eye of the fox, we will watch and guard our rights."

TAYLORS---preceded by Messrs. Speck, Martin and Burland.---A flag, displaying Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden---thirteen stars, &c.

STAYMAKERS---preceded by Mr. Burchet.---A flag, displaying a spread pair of stays---thirteen stars, on a white field.

COMBMAKERS---preceded by Mr. John Lenvill.---A large comb elevated on a standard.---Tools decorated, &c.

BARBERS---preceded by Messrs. Clements and Brydon.---Busts ---a goddess, surrounded by sons of freedom---a figure presenting to the goddess the new constitution---the goddess inclining with a smile of approbation.---Motto, "May our trade succeed, and the union enrich us."

SILVERSMITHS and WATCHMAKERS-----preceded by Messrs. Levely, Clarke and Rice.---A flag, representing the different articles of their manufactures.---Motto, "No importation, and we shall live:"---Under it, a bee-hive.---Motto, "If encouraged."

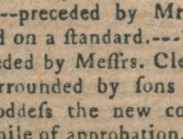
COPPERSMITHS---preceded by Messrs. Clemm and Raburg.---A still with her head and worm complete, scales, &c.---Motto, "May our industry be rewarded."

BRASSFOUNDERS, CUTLERS, PLUMBERS, WHITESMITHS and GUNSMITHS---preceded by Mr. Wier, &c.---Three large candlesticks, disposed in a triangular manner, supported by a column, with thirteen stripes displayed---jack, bell, andirons, fender, grate, shovel and tongs, rifles, gunlocks, &c.

TALLOWCHANDLERS---preceded by Messrs. Liston and Ellerton.---A frame, bearing seven candles---a wedge of soap in the center---a flag---thirteen stripes; seven stars---a chandler making candles.---Motto, "Let your light so shine."

PRINTERS-- Mr. Goddard and Mr. Hayes.---A figure, Guttemburg---compositors, &c. with volumes, American productions---mercuries distributing copies of the new constitution, *without amendments*.

PILOTS---preceded by Captain John Pitt, with lead and line, sounding the channel.

Ship  *Fœderalist*,

JOSHUA BARNEY, Esquire, Commander.
Mr. COOPER, First-Lieutenant.

Completely officered and manned, rigged and sailed; borne on a carriage drawn by horses. She displayed the flag of the United States, and was fully dressed. Being the seventh ship in the line, and having weathered the most dangerous cape in the voyage, she lay to, under seven sails, during the repast, on Fœderal-Hill, throwing out signals, and expecting the arrival of the other six.

SEA CAPTAINS and MARINERS---preceded by Captains John Winning and Henry Johnson.---Emblems, quadrant and compass.

DRAYMEN---preceded by Mr. Jeffere.---A dray decorated, on which was a hogshead of beer, a flag-staff in the bung-hole, the flag displaying thirteen stripes, &c. drawn by one horse.

CONSULS.

MERCHANTS and TRADERS---preceded by the Honorable William Smith, Esquire.

VINTNERS---preceded by Messrs. Hepburn and Yeiser.---A bunch of grapes, with a flag.---Motto, "We lead to joy, jollity, and real independence."---"Follow us to real joy! We alone dispense the blessing."

SHIPCARPENTERS----preceded by Mr. Stodder.---A shipyard,---one ship on the stocks; thirteen men at work.---Draught of a ship complete, decorated.---Carpenters with axes, adzes, &c.

SHIPJOINERS---preceded by Messrs. Joseph and James Biays. ---Representation,---the stern of the ship Fœderalist;---binnacle, compasses, planes, &c.---Thirteen stars and thirteen stripes,

CARVERS and GILDERS---preceded by Mr. Brown.---Emblem, figure of his Excellency Governor Smallwood.

ROPEMAKERS---preceded by Messrs. Doran and Smith.---A spinning-wheel, with thirteen whirls, drawn by thirteen labourers---thirteen workmen, with hemp round their wastes, occupied.---Queen Catharine portrayed in the field of a large flag.

RIGGERS----preceded by Mr. Pine.----Implements of their order: Knotting and splicing.

BLOCKMAKERS---preceded by Mr. John M'Myers.---A machine.---Cleaver, with blocks wedged in---a person at work---a flag; thirteen different kinds of blocks in the field.

SAILMAKERS, with their tools---preceded by Mr. William Jacobs---a portable sail-loft; duck, &c.---Men at work.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS----preceded by Mr. Dorsey.---Emblems, land-compass, spy-glass, &c.

SHIPCHANDLERS---preceded by Mr. Thomas Johnson, and others.---Half-hour glasses, long reel and line, atlas, compass, scale and dividers, sea chart, tinder-box, lead-line, log-board, hand-trumpet, epitome, and spy-glass.

BOATBUILDERS---preceded by Mr. Davis.---A fore frame of a boat, &c.

SURGEONS and PHYSICIANS.

CLERGY.

BENCH and BAR.

MEMBERS of CONVENTION---Messrs. M'Henry, Coulter, Hanson, Sprigg, Gilpin, Hollingsworth, Heron, Evans, Sulivane, Richardson and Done.

The procession was attended by a band of music, under the direction of the celebrated performer Mr Boyers.

The evening was ushered in by a splendid bonfire on Fœderal-Hill.----An allegoric transparent painting, finely illuminated, was exhibited by Mr. Peale, in the front of the court-house.---- Mr. Starck's superb building was handsomely illuminated, where a grand ball concluded the festivity of the day.

We exult in the happiness of adding, that every part of this vareigated, pleasing and august scene, was conducted with the most perfect regularity, order and harmony. No unfortunate accident interrupted the general joy---no gloomy thought obstructed the finest expansions of the human mind!----Every eye sparkled, every heart glowed with rapture, upon this brilliant occasion.---- The happiness of each order, the happiness of each individual, the happiness of every spectator, was increased by the consciousness of heightening the felicity of others.----Those diffidences which make us reserve and check the progress of social intercourse, when local character hath not assumed its proper tone, retired at the approach of mutual confidence, and were absorbed in the plenitude of unanimity.----Every citizen of the United States, every citizen of world, who was inspired by the general sentiment, was embraced with the warmest feelings of benevolence, hospitality and friendship.---Beauty, elegance and taste were exhibited in all their lustre, by the delicate fair, whose irresistible charms attract us to---*a Fœderal Union*.----May the infant mind, in its first impressions, receive the great ideas of the present moment,---may it be nurtured in the clearest perceptions of their superior utility;-- and, when all human institutions shall terminate in the acquisition of their objects, virtue and happiness---may heaven itself approve the wisdom of *our Fœderal Constituton*.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 24.

Last week a party of Indians, six or seven, came down to the settlement of the Liberty county, and took off six wenches and a boy, the property of Andrew Maybank, Esquire. They were closely pursued by Colonel Maxwell as far as the Alatamaha, but had previous to his arrival made their escape over that river.

The above is contradicted, but from no authority or good grounds.

It may not be unpleasing to our readers, to learn the manner in which Mr. Burnet, mentioned in our paper of the 10th instant, was wounded. The Indians had for some time surrounded the fort in Glynn, and at that period had collected the chief part of his stock to drive off to the nation. This Burnet could not bear, and finding the few with him not so forward as he wished, with his son only charged a party of about eight or ten Indians, who fled before him. Such was their consternation at his intrepidity, that they never fired a shot at him, until he had recovered all his cattle, and was retreating with them to his fort, when they gave him his wound, which we have now the pleasure to assure the public is not dangerous. So gallant was his behaviour, that he never hinted his wound to his son, for fear of discouraging him, until the cattle were safe under the protection of the fort.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) April 16.

Agreeably to the resolve of the General Assembly, the freemen of the county of Dobbs met at the Court-house in Kingston, on the last Friday and Saturday in March, in order to elect persons to represent them in Convention at Hillsborough, on the third Monday in July next; accordingly Richard Caswell, James Glasgow, John Herritage, Bryan Whitefield and Benjamin Sheppard, Esquires, were candidates supposed to be in favor of the fœderal constitution; Jacob Johnston, Morris Westbrook, Isaac Groom, Abraham Baker and Absalom Price, were candidates supposed to be opposers of the fœderal constitution:---The whole number of voters were three hundred and seventy-two; at sun set on Saturday the poll was closed, and the Sheriff proceeded to call out the tickets; two hundred and eighty-two tickets were called out, the hindermost in number on the poll of the anti-fœderalists had one hundred and fifty-five votes, the foremost in number of the fœderalists had only one hundred and twenty-one, and the tickets coming out fast in favor of the anti-fœderalists, the other party seemed fully convinced they should lose their election, and appeared to be much exasperated at the same, especially colonel B. Sheppard, who with sundry others cast out many aspersions and very degrading and abusive language to the other candidates, or any person on their part, without so much as one provoking word. At length Colonel B. Sheppard went upon the bench where the Sheriffs, inspectors and clerks were attending their business, and swore he would beat one of the inspectors who had been peaceably and diligently attending to his business, and having a number of clubs ready prepared, the persons holding the candles were suddenly knocked or pushed down, and all the candles in the Court-house were instantly put out: many blows with clubs were heard to pass, (but it being dark they did the most damage to the fœderalists.) The anti-fœderal candidates being unapprized of such a violent assault, and expecting better treatment from men who would wish to wear the character of gentlemen, were in no posture of defence, and finding their lives in danger, thought it most adviseable to retire privately in the dark, but one of them (to wit) Isaac Groom, was overtaken in the street, by a party of their men consisting of twelve or fifteen---with clubs, who fell on him and much abused him, insomuch that he was driven to the necessity of mounting his horse and riding for his life; the Sheriff also related that in the time of the riot in the Court-house, he received a blow by a club, and that the ticket-box was violently taken away. *(N. Car Gaz.)*

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The elections for the state of New-York are closed, but the votes being sealed up till the latter end of this month, it is impossible to ascertain the list of the members for their convention. 'Tis however certain, that many of their ablest and most patriotic characters will be in that house, so that the constitution will be considered by able and candid politicians, sensible of its merits, disposed to allow for its interferences with partial interests, and sensible of the critical posture of our affairs, at home and abroad. Since there will be many in the New-York convention, who have expressed a desire for the adoption, and many more, who from the above circumstances will be averse to the rejection of it, we have not a doubt of seeing that near neighbour and sister state adding her respectable name to the new confederacy. Then will all be included, from Massachusetts to Maryland. The same circumstances and considerations render the adoption by Virginia equally probable. South-Carolina appears certain.

The dispositions of the majority of Maryland, we are well assured, were in favor of some amendments, but it was early clear to them, that their constituents did not desire that convention to take up the consideration and recommendation of them. TO PRESERVE THE AMERICAN UNION, BY THE ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, APPEARED TO THEM TO BE THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PEOPLE AT LARGE HAD DELEGATED THEM.

The citizens of the United States and their possessions being the sole source of power, honor and revenue, 'tis no great stretch of imagination to presume, that they consider themselves as having a right *to propose, recommend and order* amendments of their own civil constitutions *in all future times*.

Should the state of New-York reject the proposed constitution, one of two events must certainly ensue. First, that if the constitution is not adopted by nine states, that devoted country will lie between *the New-England confederacy*, consisting of Vermont, Connecticut Massachusetts, &c. on the one hand, and the confederacy of the middle states, consisting of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, on the other. Secondly, if the constitution is adopted, then she will lie in the midst of the most effective and powerful parts of the new confederacy, joined immediately by Jersey on the south, Connecticut on the north-east, and Vermont on the north. In either case Staten-Island, from its fœderalism and contiguity to New-Jersey, will abandon New-York, and cling to the confederacy, whether great or small, to which New-Jersey belongs. Thus will that valuable state be placed, as it were, between the upper and nether mill-stone, and find herself an alien among her father's children. Let us rather fondly hope that we shall all be united in one fold, under one shepherd.

At a meeting of the *Contributors*, held the fifth instant, at the *Hospital*, the following gentlemen were chosen MANAGERS for the ensuing year, viz. *Samuel Howell, Jonathan Shoemaker, Owen Jones*, jun. *Reynold Keen, Nathaniel Falconer, Samuel Coats, Josiah Hewes, Thomas Penrose, Joseph Paschall, Richard Rundle, Samuel Clark, Pattison Hartshorne*; and *Mordecai Lewis*, TREASURER.

At a meeting of the *Contributors* for the *Relief* and *Employment* of the *Poor* in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen managers and treasurer of that corporation, for the ensuing year.

MANAGERS.—*Joseph Rakestraw, Henry Hill, Archibald M'Call, Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, Benjamin Chew, John M. Nesbitt, George Clymer, Thomas Willing, Daniel Benezet, John Redman, John Nixon.*

TREASURER.—*Samuel Pleasants.*

New-Jersey, 9th May, 1788.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of the state of New-Jersey, held at the city of New Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 6th of this instant, the following students in medicine, viz. *Abel Johnson, Francis B. Sayre, William Clampfield, John Reeve, Abraham Canfield, junior, Cyrus Pearson, Samuel M. Shute, Samuel Furman*, and *William Stillwell*, offered themselves for examination as candidates for practice before a committee of Physicians nominated by the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court, pursuant to law; and after giving satisfactory proofs of their medical knowledge, were approved of by said committee, and thereupon licenced by the said Justices to practice physic and surgery throughout the state.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

A friend of mine, who lately made a journey to Berks, took occasion to return from Reading by water. Just after his arrival he shewed me a little journal of his voyage, which appeared to me sufficiently interesting to be laid before the public. The extensive circulation of your useful paper leads me to ask of you the favour of publishing it. I am, Gentlemen,

Your respectful humble servant.

A. B.

"ON the fourth of this month I left Reading, at 10 o'clock, in order to proceed down the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. The boat in which I was a passenger was about 60 feet in length, had 8 feet beam, and when laden drew 22 inches of water, when empty only 4 inches. She was built after the model of the Durham boats, navigated by 6 men, would carry ten tons down, and two tons of goods up the river.

"The Schuylkill, from the shoalness of the water in many places, and the impediments in the several falls, is not navigable for boats of burthen unless in the time of a fresh. The rise of the water was at this time about three foot above the common height, which enabled us to proceed without difficulty down the river, at the rate of 5 to 7 miles per hour, according to the greater or less rapidity of the current.

"This height of the water is esteemed preferable to a greater fresh, as the difficulty of steering the boat is encreased by an extra quantity of water, which is always attended by a proportionate increase of the rapidity of the current.

"The distance from Reading to Philadelphia by water is about 75 miles, by land only 56 miles. This difference arises from the river being extremely winding; in some places to such a degree, that for several miles together you return in an almost opposite direction to the usual course of the river.

"From the conversation I had with those persons best acquainted with the subject, there appears a full conviction among them of the practicability of the undertaking; a great anxiety prevails likewise with them to see an attempt to clear the navigation set on foot; and I am persuaded that any measures to effect so desirable a purpose would be seconded in the most spirited manner by the inhabitants of Reading, and its vicinity. From the opinion of those men of observation who are acquainted with the navigation, whether boatmen or others, the expence of removing the obstructions, so far as to permit the constant passage of boats, would not exceed £ 3000, a sum trifling indeed, when we take into consideration the solid advantages to be derived from such a measure.

"There are at the preſent period ten boats eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood of Reading, each of which, on an average, will carry 500 buſhels of wheat, equal to ten tons, or ten full waggon loads. The expence of cartage is £3 10 per ton for the eſtabliſhed waggons, (of which there are a conſiderable number;) or £3 per ton for the tranſient country waggons. The freight charged by the boatmen is 35s. per ton for wheat, flour, &c. and 28s. per ton for bar-iron; here then is a clear ſaving of more than one half of the expence of tranſportation, even in the preſent imperfect ſtate of the navigation; the diminution of expence by opening the river would be undoubtedly very conſiderable, and amply and very ſhortly repay the expence of the undertaking.

"The few people engaged in the buſineſs at preſent enables them to obtain a higher freight than would be demanded, was the number encreaſed. A boat of the dimenſions I have deſcribed would not coſt more than £50 ſpecie. The wages of the boatmen are fixed at about 30ſ. per trip (they finding themſelves;) the expence of one trip would therefore amount only to £9 for ſix hands---this deducted from £20 10, being the freight of ten tons down, at only 30s. and of two tons up, at only 55s. per ton, (which, in both inſtances, is 5s. per ton leſs than the uſual freight from Reading to Philadelphia) would leave a handſome profit to the owners of the boats, who are generally the navigators.

"From the great improvements lately made in the navigation of boats by the means of ſteam engines, we may reaſonably expect, when the navigation of the Schuylkill is cleared, that the preſent tedious and laborious mode of aſcending the ſtream by the uſe of poles will be rendered much leſs difficult, if not perfectly eaſy, by the uſe of boats properly conſtructed on this principle. Such an improvement would reduce the expence of wages, as the neceſſity for ſo great a number of hands would no longer exiſt, and, added to the time that would be ſaved by theſe means, would diminiſh the charge of tranſportation very conſiderably.

"We were only twenty ſix hours making our paſſage down the river. During this period we ſtopped three times in the courſe of the day, to take in ſmall quantities of freight in the neighbourhood of Reading. This could not have detained us leſs than three hours. At night we lay by nine hours at a farm houſe on the banks of the river. We were therefore only fourteen hours deſcending the diſtance of 75 miles.

"Five, ſix or ſeven trips are now frequently made by one boat in the ſpring, as many in the fall, beſides the occaſional floods at other ſeaſons of the year. Not more than five or ſix days is required to complete one of theſe trips,---as they are generally from one to two days coming down, one day in diſcharging and taking in their return freights, and three days in poling up againſt the ſtream.

For 35 or 40 miles above Reading the navigation of the Schuylkill is attended with few interruptions; from thence to Spring mill (about 13 miles from Philadelphia) there are no other difficulties but the ſhoalneſs of the water. This inconvenience might be eaſily removed, by making angular dams of ſtone, 18 or 20 inches thick, and as many high, in imitation of a fiſh wier, the point of the dam being left open ſufficiently wide to admit the paſſage of a boat. This mode has been adopted in many inſtances with ſucceſs.

"At Spring-mill the real dangers and difficulties of the navigation may be ſaid to commence. The ſhores on each ſide are rough and mountainous, and the river full of rocks. In the diſtance of only two miles there are three very dangerous falls; the firſt is called the Rum-hills; the ſecond is known by the name of Mount-Aras; and the laſt bears that of the Narrows. In all theſe, particularly the laſt, there are bad rocks with winding channels, which makes it difficult to ſteer the the boats without running againſt the rocks, the current running in a circular direction, and more dangerous than a ſtrait courſe. In theſe paſſages the helm and each of the two oars are doubly manned; at other times one man is kept at each, who changes every five miles (there being two gangs on board) according to the cuſtom eſtabliſhed among the boatmen

"Another great danger in this navigation ariſes from the waves at the lower ends of them, which are much encreaſed when the wind blows up the river, and often cauſes veſſels to fill and ſink. From Reading to theſe falls the boats are frequently laden ſo deep, that the top of the gunwale is not more than one or two inches from the ſurface of the water; but they never venture to paſs through this place without diſcharging part of their cargoes, which is attended with no inconvenience, as that part of their freight, when ſo deeply laden, is generally taken in with the intention of its being left at Spring-mill.

"In order to form a juſt idea of the importance of this ſubject, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that exclu-five of flour, boards, ſcantling, corn, and other articles, there have been 14000 buſhels of wheat ſent from Reading this ſpring by water, from the opening of the navigation until the firſt of May. This alone would be a full loading for 350 waggons of four horſes each. Bar-iron is ſent down in large quantities, the country on the ſhores of Schuylkill, in Cheſter, Montgomery and Berks counties, being full of iron-works. Should the navigation be once fixed on a permanent and reſpectable footing, the tranſportation of produce would naturally flow into this channel; but at preſent there is ſo great an uncertainty in a conveyance which depends entirely on the nature of the ſeaſon, that moſt of the farmers and traders chooſe rather to pay a double price for a certain mode of carrying their produce to market, than riſque the inconveniencies of a diſappointment.

"The depth of the water in many parts of the river, at low times, does not exceed ſix inches, from the great width of the river in thoſe places; but it is a pleaſing reflection, that where this ſhoalneſs is to be found, the bottom is either a ſand or gravel, without rocks."

By a gentleman of reſpectable character and good information, juſt arrived from North-Carolina, we learn, that notwithſtanding the oppoſition to the fœderal government in one or two counties, there is no doubt of its being adopted by that ſtate---a great *majority* of the people being *decidedly* in its favor.

We learn likewiſe, by ſeveral gentlemen from the weſtern counties of this ſtate, that the people, in proportion as they are *informed*, become *pleaſed* with the fœderal conſtitution, and that many of the farmers, who were carried away by the bold aſſertions of the Centinel and other writers, now ſee their fallacy, and very generally call for a vigorous and effectual government.---There is neither reſiſtance nor aſſociation talked of at preſent in any of thoſe counties.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated 25th March, 1788.

"The miſery of this place I ſhall not undertake to deſcribe; ſuffice it to tell you, that New-Orleans, which conſiſted of 1100 houſes, was on Friday laſt, in the ſpace of five hours, reduced by conflagration to 200. The rapid progreſs of the fire was ſuch that but few merchandize, houſhold furniture or cloathing have been ſaved."

THE Society for Political Inquiries, held at Philadelphia, having determined that Premiums ſhall be awarded to the authors (whether members or not) of the beſt eſſays upon ſuch ſubjects as the ſociety may propoſe for inveſtigation, have agreed that the two following ſubjects be offered for the ſaid premiums, to be adjudged at any time ſubſequent to the 1ſt of Jan. 1789.

I. What is the beſt ſyſtem of taxation for conſtituting a revenue in a commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing country?

II. How far may the interpoſition of government be advantageouſly directed to the regulation of agriculture, manufactures and commerce?

The conditions preſcribed by the ſociety are as follow:---

1. The eſſays ſhall be written in either the Engliſh, French or German languages.

2. The candidate ſhall ſend his eſſay on or before January 1, 1789, addreſſed to the Preſident, free of poſtage or other charges, and ſhall diſtinguiſh his performance by ſome motto, device or ſignature, at his pleaſure:---he ſhall alſo ſend a ſealed letter, containing the ſame motto, device or ſignature, and ſubſcribed with the real name and place of reſidence of the author.

3. All communications from candidates for the premiums ſhall be referred to a committee of the ſociety, who ſhall ſelect thoſe they may deem the moſt proper to be read before the ſociety at large.

4. The ſociety, at a time to be appointed for that purpoſe, are to adjudge the premiums, after having previouſly determined by vote whether any of the communications then under conſideration are deſerving of the propoſed premium.

5. No member of the ſociety, who is a candidate for the premium then depending, or who hath not previouſly conſidered the comparative merits of the ſeveral eſſays, ſhall give his vote in awarding the ſaid premium.

6. The letters containing the names of authors whoſe performances ſhall not be ſucceſsful, ſhall be burnt before the ſociety, without breaking the ſeals.

7. The premiums ſhall each conſiſt of an oval plate of ſolid ſtandard gold, of the value of ten guineas;---on one ſide thereof ſhall be neatly engraved a ſuitable motto and device, and on the reverſe theſe words-----The Premium awarded by the Society for Political Inquiries, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, 9th Feb. 1787, to for his Eſſay on A. D. 1789.

By order of the Society,
JOHN BLEAKLEY, Sec.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1788.

To all concerned in Navigation.

*** Pleaſe to note in your calculations for ſalt, that on the 13th of Feb. was engroſſed an act of Parliament, that every American veſſel going to Turks iſland in ballaſt, and there load with ſalt, are to pay to the cuſtoms 2ſ6 ſterling per ton on the meaſurement of their veſſels---And ſo we go.---No. 1. *Property for this world, and virtue for the next.*

Some lines on the Death of Miſs ANN REB. LANGLEY, *late of Bethlehem, by Mrs.* Johanna G———n.

AH! happy maid, once pleaſing to the eye
Of all, who nature's beauteous works deſcry;
Who knew thy graces, thy ſuperior ſkill,
Thy mental preſence when involv'd in ill;
How thou with eloquence could'ſt clear thy way,
And warmly plead, without confus'd diſmay;
Thy gay and ſprightly air, thy winning ſmile,
Which could life's tedious hours and care beguile;
That ſtep, which gently o'er each path could glide,
And lure the veſtal circles round thy ſide;
In vein poetic, could them garlands ſtrow,
And bid the gentle Zephry's round them blow;
Who rich embroid'ry, &c. wrought with eaſe,
And whoſe fair hand could guide the pen to pleaſe;
In taſte refin'd could form a ſhady bow'r,
And delicately imitate each flow'r;
Such art and elegance as thine inſpire,
Thy talents who could ſee, and not admire:
But heav'nly care, thy guardian angels knew
How vain thoſe arts, when we but thoſe purſue,
And fix'd thee in thy youth far from that train,
Whoſe aims are earthly, and whoſe pleaſure vain;
There check'd thy active ſublunary fire
By ſweet examples of more pure deſire,
Till, quite exulting in thy lateſt breath,
Thou dieds't triumphant, thro' thy Saviour's death.
Nor may a bard in plaintive ſtrain, or pride,
Bid the bright ſun his radiant glories hide,
Or chide our parent nature, not to ſave
So fine a genius from the dreary grave;
Invoke the flow'rs thy ſilent tomb to grace,
Or bid pale Cynthia's ſabler light take place.
Theſe, all inferior, now beneath thee lye,
And our bright ſtars but pebbles are on high:
O'er Sun and Moon, thou now canſt ſwiftly move
Quicker than thought, on wings of heav'nly love;
No circuit there, no limit, bound or ſpace,
Can for a moment hide thy Saviour's face;
Freed from each fetter, wrinkle, ſtain or ſpot,
Thou mov'ſt celeſtial in the courts of God,
Who ſav'd thy ſoul from death and hell's amaze,
To ſing enamour'd thy Redeemer's praiſe.
Ah! Gracianna, when ſhall we obtain
Such b eſt diſmiſſion from this world of pain;
When ſhall our elegies, our tears, here ceaſe,
And we for ever reſt in joy and peace!

West-Cheſter, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 24th day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſtnantmill, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Robinſon, Samuel Thomas and others; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Leonard Freſhkorn, and to be ſold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Gwinedth, bounded by lands of Jacob Wiſſmar, Matthias Baaſs and others, late the property of William Rex: Seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Tinnicum townſhip, Bucks county, May 5, 1788.

WAS brought into Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, laſt January, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, a natural trotter; likewiſe a ſaddle with a yellow pad, fixed with red cloth, ſilver nails, without a ſweatcloth or girths, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and them away before the fifteenth day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be ſold for expences.

‡ JOHN PATTERSON.

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Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet,

A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PAINTERS COLOURS;
BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,
And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Alſo, Glaziers Diamonds, Painters Oil, Bruſhes, Saſh-tools, Pencils, Pallet-knives, &c.

N. B. Two caſes of *Camphor*, two cheſts of *Peruvian Bark*, and one cheſt of *Iſinglaſs*, each containing about 100 weight, to be ſold low for caſh. May 9.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living near LANCASTER,

About thirty head of CATTLE,

Such as Heifers, Steers and Cows, fit to be turned into graſs the enſuing ſeaſon. SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

May 1, 1788. §

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS of LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. § tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, May 6, 1788.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county on the 31ſt of March laſt, TWO NEGROE MEN, on ſuſpicion of being runaways; one by the name of *David Johnſon*, but ſays his name is *David Corniſh*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, ſlender built, has a remarkable ſcar on his left cheek, which extends above his eye, his hair combed back, and middling long; wears a brown cloth coat, red under jacket with ſleeves, rediſh coloured trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to Henry Waggaman, of Somerſet county, on the Eaſtern-ſhore, Maryland.

The other by the name of *John Johnſon*, but calls himſelf *Luke Corniſh*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 33 years of age, very black, has a high forehead, and hair combed back; had on a brown linen coat, black under jacket, with ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to James Sullivan, of Dorſet county, Maryland. They are ſmart bold fellows, very reſolute, and ſeem bent on making their eſcape, at the riſk of their lives, and for their bad conduct are both in irons. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for their charges in five weeks from the above date, by

§ ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

ALGERINES.

THE Society eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, having conſidered the ſituation of their unfortunate countrymen, now priſoners in ſome of the ſtates of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the deſign of the inſtitution to extend their attention to every ſpecies of ſlavery, have appointed a committee to obtain information on this ſubject, in order to deviſe ſome practicable means of affording relief to their diſtreſſed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requeſting intelligence from the owners of the captured veſſels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other perſons, who may poſſeſs a knowledge of the particular ſituation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumſtantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with thoſe ſtates.

Letters addreſſed to any of the ſubſcribers will receive due attention; and, it being the cauſe of humanity, they requeſt this notification may be inſerted for a few weeks in each of the News-papers on the continent.

JAMES PEMBERTON, JONATHAN PENROSE, TENCH COXE, RICHARD WELLS, NICHOLAS COLLIN, WILLIAM RODGERS, SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS, THOMAS HARRISON, FRANCIS BAILEY, THOMAS WISTAR, JOHN OLDDEN, CALEB LOWNDES, CASPAR W. HAINES.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarff twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk marſeilles quilts, joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, hyſon and ſouchong ditto.

He has alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 32 feet ſteeet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Swediſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of John Maxwell, Reeſe Gatlive, Robert Alliſon, and others, containing 221 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Dawſon, William Sinclair, Richard Martin, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Baldridge, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,---- Three fifth parts of an undivided right in a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſubject to the widow's dower, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Joſeph Leonard, Ellis Davis, and others, containing in the whole 150 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Davis, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhips of Eaſt-Fallowfield and Weſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory Stone Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Cheſter, bounded by Market-ſtreet, Front-ſtreet, Free-ſtreet, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; containing one acre more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hogan, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic DROPS;

A TRULY valuable Patent Medicine, which has ſtood in very high repute in Great-Britain near twenty years paſt.

Part of Mr. Norton's (the late Proprietor's) addreſs to the public on the virtues of them, as follows:

"From the many extraordinary well authenticated cures already publiſhed, and daily proofs Mr. Norton has of the efficacy of his Drops, he can juſtly recommend them as effectual in entirely eradicating the following diſorders, which he is convinced from experience, ariſe from the ſame cauſe, viz. The leproſy, ſcurvy, old ſores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fiſtulas, piles, pimpled faces, long continued inflammation of the eyes, bilious cholic, St. Anthony's fire, ſcorbutic gout and rheumatiſm, and every other diſorder ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood. They alſo perfect digeſtion, amazingly create an appetite, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, and will act as a reſtorative to the moſt reduced conſtitution. They may be taken in any ſeaſon, by the moſt delicate, without the leaſt confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of buſineſs. Their ſingular efficacy in removing the maladies ſo frequently the conſequence of inoculation, however ſkilfully practiſed, induces him earneſtly to recommend them aſſured of their happy effects in caſes, even when, from a long continuance of ſharp corroding ulcers, the bones have been ultimately affected, and the limbs endangered."

Alſo juſt received, a ſmall parcel of

Dr. *Norris*'s celebrated *Fever Drops*;

A lately invented Patent Medicine, and uſed with great ſucceſs in Europe in every ſpecies of fevers, eſpecially in nervous fevers, intermitting fevers and agues, military fevers, and even in hectic fevers, or the firſt ſtages of a conſumption---Long and ſucceſsful experience has alſo confirmed their efficacy in the following diſorders; old inveterate coughs, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous headachs, and lowneſs or depreſſion of ſpirits.---Dr. Norris ſays,

"It has been allowed not only a general but a pertinent remark, that a medicine recommended for various diſeaſes may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be inadequate to the cure of any; and from the many complaints in which theſe drops are directed to be taken, the obſervation may perhaps be applied to them. In reply, Dr. Norris begs leave to aſſure the world moſt ſeriouſly, that he has ever held the health, and much more the life of any man, of abundantly too important and too ſerious a nature to be ſported with, even for a moment; and that, if the moſt ample experience in an extenſive practice, in a great variety of caſes, attended with not only unabated but increaſing ſucceſs, can warrant him, he is juſtified to declare, that he has not herein once recommended the drops in any complaint where there is not a moral and indeed phyſical certainty of relief or cure. It has ever been admitted by the ableſt phyſicians of the latter centuries, that from indigeſtion, bilious habits, and undue or checked perſpiration, ariſes not only a contaminated blood or juices, but almoſt every diſorder incident to humanity: Now it is the grand intention of theſe drops to reſtore the loſt or impaired tone of the ſtomach, to correct the whole habit, purify the blood, and thereby enable nature to perform her functions, and reject that which oppreſſes her, and is termed a diſeaſe.

"It has been the ſtudy of my life to diſcover ſuch a medicine as ſhould unite efficacy and ſafety, and aſſiſt nature, not oppreſs her.---I will be bold to ſay, I have ſucceded to the utmoſt of my hopes.-----Such as are yet unacquainted with the effects of theſe drops will do well to peruſe the Eſſay on their virtues, which may be had free of expence."

SOLD BY

W. POYNTELL,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe-alley:

Where may be had *(gratis)* pamphlets containing many very reſpectable proofs of eminent cures performed by the above

MEDICINES.

And where may alſo be had,

Anderſon's Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hooper's Pills,	Hearlem Oil,
James's Fever Powders,	Eſſence of Peppermint,
Britiſh Oil,	Greenough's Tincture,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Turlington's Balſam,	Stoughton's Elixir.

Hemmet's Eſſence of Pearl and Pearl Dentrifice,

For the TEETH and GUMS.

Juſt arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

JAPANNED clock faces, ſilt pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vizes, hand and tail vizes, ſliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bitts, ſcrew plates, blow pipes, main ſprings, glaſſes, jointed and other keys, ſteel chains, fine ſtrings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches. ‡

Philad. April 23, 1788.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.

Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is eſtabliſhed at the houſe of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be ſerved with all ſorts of the beſt Tobacco and Snuff, at the loweſt prices, either for home conſumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for ſale, wholeſale and retail, as uſual. Country produce taken in payment.

WILLIAM SANSOM

Has juſt imported a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet. 4w

---

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡ 6 w JAMES HARTLEY, one

Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, formerly the cuſtom-houſe, but at preſent occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The houſe is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach houſe.---- For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables within the county of Cheſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, preſentments, inquiſitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Darby, Cheſter county, April 29, 1788.

CAME to the yard of the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, two GELDINGS, one a grey, about 15 hands high, and ſeven years old. The other a dark drown, 14 and an half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, neither of them marked or branded. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres wherein wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-houſe Tavern, bounded on the north ſide by ground of Evan Thomas, ſouth-eaſt by Martin King, ſouth-weſt by Iſaac Morris, and by the road aforeſaid. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3025.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1788.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS *of the* CONVENTION *of* VIRGINIA.

BY the ſpecial delegation of the people of your reſpectable commonwealth, you are ſhortly to determine on the fate of the propoſed conſtitution of fœderal government. Firſt invited to that important meaſure by the reſolutions of your legiſlature, from the wiſeſt conſiderations, America, confiding in the ſteadineſs of your patriotiſm, and feeling that new weight is daily given to your original inducements, doubts not it is now to receive your ſanction. But before the awful determination which is to call *the American union* once more into political exiſtence ſhall be finally taken, permit one of the moſt reſpectful of your countrymen to treſpaſs a few minutes on your time and patience.

The qualities of the propoſed government have been ſo fully explained, and it will receive ſuch further expoſition in your honorable body, that it is needleſs to attempt a regular diſcuſſion of the ſubject. This paper ſhall therefore be confined to *a few particular conſiderations* that have been already mentioned by others, or which may now be ſuggeſted for the firſt time.

It has been urged by ſome ſenſible and reſpectable men, that your populous ſtate will not be properly repreſented in the fœderal ſenate. Permit me to remind you, that while you have but one vote of thirteen in the preſent union, you will have twelve in ninety-one in the new confederacy. Suffer me to obſerve too, that as the United States are *free governments*, it might not have been very unreaſonable if the people of Virginia could have given only the ſame number of votes at *an election for fœderal purpoſes*, as they can give at *a ſtate election*. If the citizens of Virginia find it *wiſe and prudent*, that *free* perſons *only* ſhall be taken into conſideration in electing their *ſtate* legiſlature, would it appear extraordinary that citizens of the United States ſhould think *the ſame rule* proper in electing the *fœderal* repreſentatives. By the preſent arrangement, you may enjoy the weight and power of *five* votes and a half for 168,000 ſlaves, being three fifths of your whole number of blacks. Were theſe to be deducted from the votes of Virginia in the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, it would leave little more than one vote in thirteen in that houſe. In the preſent Congreſs, as before obſerved, and in the propoſed ſenate, a thirteenth vote is allotted to Virginia. Taking the number of free citizens, which is the proper rule of repreſentation in *free governments*, Virginia, in the fœderal repreſentation, would have about as many votes as New York, and *fewer* than Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania. It will be proper to conſider too the effect of the erection of Kentucke into a ſeparate ſtate, and of her becoming another member of the new confederacy. When that *certain event* ſhall take place, Virginia will fall *conſiderably ſhort* of the proportion of one in fourteen of the free white inhabitants of the United States. Impartially conſidering this true ſtate of things, the opinion that Virginia will hold a ſhare of the powers of the new government, leſs than ſhe is entitled to, will appear to be erroneous. If, on examination, theſe facts ſhall be found to be ſtated with accuracy and candor, and the obſervations and reaſonings upon them ſhall appear juſt and fair, we confidently truſt your honorable houſe will not conſider the propoſed conſtitution as exceptionable in that particular.

Objections have been made by ſome very reſpectable gentlemen of your ſtate to the power of Congreſs, under the new fœderal conſtitution, to regulate trade "*by a bare majority.*" In a *free* government, *the voice of the people*, expreſſed by the votes of *a majority*, muſt be *the rule*, or we ſhall be left without any *certain* rule to determine what is politically right. To depart from it, *is eſtabliſhing tyranny by law*. It would be *a ſolemn renunciation* of the forms and ſubſtance of liberty; and our affairs, *on this dangerous principle*, muſt rapidly haſten to *an oligarchy*—the moſt dreadful of all governments. It would be in vain to ſay we might be reſtrained by *one third* in commercial caſes, and *free* in all others. The precedent *once eſtabliſhed*, it requires no prophetic gift to ſay *where it would end*. But, independent of the violation of *the great principle of free governments*, the objection, and apprehenſions ariſing from it, are founded on a miſconception of the true nature of affairs in all the ſtates. *The landed intereſt* muſt ever poſſeſs *a commanding majority* in the ſtate and fœderal legiſlatures. It was ſuppoſed the objection ought to have great weight in the five ſouthern ſtates: But we do not find it has been *even mentioned* in the Maryland or Georgia conventions, the only two which have yet determined on the conſtitution, nor was it noticed in New Jerſey or Delaware, which are *the leaſt commercial* members of the confederacy. Four of the ſeven *agricultural* ſtates have conſidered this objection and theſe fears as unfounded, for they have adopted the conſtitution with *only eleven diſſentient votes*.

The rejection of the government by the ſtate of Virginia, ſhould the firſt eight ſtates have previouſly adopted it, is a matter (permit me reſpectfully to obſerve) the poſſible conſequences of which ſhould be moſt ſeriouſly conſidered. Should a ninth ſtate ratify the conſtitution after you have declined to do ſo, it will become a *binding compact—an operative ſyſtem*. The American ſtates would *deeply* regret a circumſtance, that ſhould place a moſt reſpectable member of the preſent union, and *a natural born elder ſiſter*, in the character of *an alien*; and a late and reluctant adoption, not ariſing altogether from free choice and *national affection*, would exceedingly abate that cordial joy, which will flow throughout the land at the early adoption of the propoſed conſtitution by your ancient ſtate, whence *the firſt call to independence* was boldly given, and whence *firſt aroſe this great attempt to cement and invigorate our union*.

The United States, whatever has been the cauſe of paſt events, may certainly become *a nation of great reſpectability and power*. But ſuch is the effect of our *diſtracted* politics, and of *the feebleneſs of our general government*, that foreign powers *openly* declare their unwillingneſs to treat with us, while our affairs remain *on the preſent footing*. However favorable or friendly they may think our intentions towards them, they know *we have not conſtitutional powers* to execute *our own* deſires, even within *our own juriſdiction*. Senators of no inconſiderable reputation in the Britiſh Parliament have told the world, they can make *no fixed arrangements* with us under the *preſent* confederation. The Miniſters of France, which nation has lately evinced the continuance of her friendſhip by new privileges to our trade, declare they cannot proceed to *the extent* of their deſires, ſince *no power exiſts to treat upon national ground*. The Court of Spain too, however they might be influenced by *a firm and reſpectable union*, will never liſten to our demands *for the navigation of the Miſſiſippi*, while we remain in *our preſent unconnected ſituation*. We are no object *even of reſpect* to them, much leſs of *apprehenſion*; and ſhould the preſent conſtitution be rejected, they will laugh at all future attempts to continue or invigorate the union. Our Miniſter at that Court expects to effect *no arrangements there*, without an efficient government being *firſt adopted here*.

It has been objected to the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, that it tends to render our country more vulnerable, by admitting the further importation of ſlaves. To perſons not accurately acquainted with the whole of the American conſtitutions, this objection may appear of weight. But when it is canvaſſed before ſo enlightened an aſſembly as the Convention of Virginia, the miſtake will be inſtantly diſcovered. It will be remembered that ten of the ſtates, and Virginia among the number, have already prohibited the further importation of ſlaves, and that the power of the legiſlature of *each ſtate*, even after the adoption of the conſtitution, will not only remain *competent to prohibition of the ſlave trade*, but (if they find the meaſure wiſe and ſafe) to the emancipation of the ſlaves already among us. It may be added further, that the exerciſe of this power of the ſtate governments can *in no wiſe* be controuled or reſtrained by the fœderal legiſlature.

Should the preſent attempt to infuſe new vigor into the general government fail of ſucceſs, partial confederacies muſt at once follow. The ſtates on the Delaware, central in their ſituation, and (though not ſuperabundantly rich) perfectly independent in their reſources, will find themſelves bound together by their poſition on the globe, by a perfect ſimilarity of manners and intereſts, by the preſervation of their common peace and ſafety, and by the innumerable ties of blood and marriage ſubſiſting between them. A frank and liberal conceſſion of the impoſt on the part of Pennſylvania will render the inducements complete. The ſentiments of the ſtate of Maryland on the propoſed government, their exiſting connections with Pennſylvania and Delaware, from each of whom they are divided *only by an imaginary line*, will turn their inclinations that way. Rather than connect themſelves with a ſouthern country, between which and them a great natural boundary is interpoſed, and which is rendered vulnerable by 280,000 ſlaves, they will find it prudent, as well as agreeable, to join their northern neighbours. Should Pennſylvania offer to aggrandize the ports of Maryland, by opening to her the extenſive navigation of Suſquehanna, whoſe various branches water many millions of acres of fertile lands, *prudence and intereſt* will powerfully perſuade Maryland to join the middle confederacy. Should the views and propoſitions of this central and conſolidated connexion be *liberal and juſt*, acceſſions of very conſiderable importance may be hoped for from the northern and ſouthern ſtates. What particular benefits then can Virginia reaſonably expect from that diſſolution of the confederacy, which muſt follow the rejection of the propoſed plan.

The various parts of the North-American continent are formed by nature for the moſt intimate union. The facilities of our navigation render the communication between the ports of Georgia and New-Hampſhire infinitely more expeditious and practicable, than between thoſe of Provence and Picardy, in *France*; Cornwall and Caithneſs, in *Great Britain*; or Galicia and Catalonia, in *Spain*. The canals propoſed at South-key, Suſquehanna and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the weſtern countries of Pennſylvania and New-York. The improvements of Potowmack will give a paſſage from thoſe ſouthern ſtates to the weſtern parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and even to the lakes. The canals of Delaware and Cheſſapeak will open the communication from South-Carolina to New-Jerſey, Delaware, the moſt populous parts of Pennſylvania, and the midland counties of New-York. Theſe important works might be effected for two hundred thouſand guineas, and America would thereby be converted into *a cluſter of large and fertile iſlands*, eaſily communicating with each other, without expence, and in many inſtances without the uncertainty or dangers of the ſea. The voice of nature therefore directs us to be *affectionate aſſociates in peace, and firm ſupporters in war*. As we cannot miſtake her injunctions, to diſobey them would be criminal.

The diſtracted ſtate of our affairs has exceedingly retarded population and manufactures, and interrupted the influx of knowledge and riches. At the return of peace, the European world viewed America with the tender and reſpectful admiration of a lover to his miſtreſs. Their peaſantry and manufacturers, their merchants and philoſophers, were ſeized with an irreſiſtable deſire to viſit our ſhores, and many of them looked towards this country as another land of promiſe, to ſpend the remainder of their days. What has prevented their realiſing theſe fond ideas? The inſecurity of property, the breach or delay of public and private obligations, paper tenders, inſurrections againſt ſtate governments of our own choice, contentions among the ſtates, and a total diſregard of the moſt reaſonable and juſt demands of the general government. They know us to be a people capable of great exertions. They ſaw we poſſeſſed a country replete with the means of private happineſs and national importance, but they ſaw too that theſe ineſtimable properties of the Americans and their dominions were not brought into any uſe, from *the defects of our political arrangements, and the enormous abuſes in our adminiſtration*. Their beloved miſtreſs having fallen from the heights of virtue, and become *a wanton*, they turned from her with diſguſt and bitterneſs. Ye friends of religion and morality! ye lovers of liberty and mankind! will ye not ſeize this opportunity proffered you by the bounty of Heaven, and ſave your country from contempt and wretchedneſs?

The voice of the people, ſay the moſt noble champions of freedom, *is the voice of God*. Before the ratification of the new government by the ſtate of Maryland, the conſtituents of the conventions which had then adopted it were *a majority of the free people of the United States*. Viewing us as one nation, the conſtitution had then received *the ſolemn authoritative ſanction of the people*. But as Maryland has *ſince* added her number, and as it is next to certain that the adoption of South-Carolina will take place before the riſing of your honorable houſe, you will view the conſtitution *as ratified by nearly two thirds of the union*. After that event you will find too, that of eight conventions, which have determined on it, *all* have given it their approbation, and among them *two*, containing larger numbers of free citizens than *any three* that are yet to decide. Rhode Iſland, we know, has rejected the government in an informal way; but we cannot injure you *even for a moment*, by ſuppoſing that *their principles and conduct* could ever have inſinuated themſelves into your minds. We truſt you will concur with us in thinking, that as the conſiderate approbation of *the wiſe and good* is a fair argument in favor of a public meaſure, ſo is its deliberate rejection by *the weak and wicked*.

The capacities of ſome parts of America are admirably adapted to ſupply the wants of others. New-England, deſtitute of iron and deficient in grain, can be plentifully ſupplied with both by the middle ſtates. Poſſeſſed of the fiſheries, and ſtrongly inclined to ſhip building and navigation, they can be furniſhed with the choiceſt timber from the Carolinas and Georgia,

The ſouthern ſtates, ſo interſected by great waters as to lie expoſed to the depredations of the moſt contemptible fleets, and crouded with *a dangerous ſpecies of population*, when proper arrangements ſhall be made and occaſion ſhall require, can rely on the moſt uſeful and friendly aid from the north. The future wars among the naval powers of Europe will probably be *general*. When the houſe of Bourbon ſhall contend with Great-Britain for the dominion of the ocean, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, will ſeldom be unconcerned ſpectators. The proſperity of agriculture in the ſouthern ſtates, in the event of a general war in Europe, will depend on *the ſhipping of the middle and eaſtern ſtates*, for the belligerent powers will navigate under a very high inſurance, and their ſhips will moreover be a precarious dependence, from the innumerable accidents of war. It may be ſaid, the ſouthern ſtates will have ſhipping of their own, of which there can be no doubt, *ſo far as the ſtate of commerce may render them profitable in time of peace*, but the ſudden and vigorous exertions of the ſtates inhabited by free whites can alone furniſh *an immediate ſupply* for the retiring veſſels of belligerent foreigners.

Were we to ſuppoſe *for a moment* that Virginia had rejected the propoſed conſtitution, and that Georgia, South-Carolina and Maryland were members of the new confederacy, the agricultural intereſts of Virginia would be exceedingly injured. The ſupplies of tobacco, furs, flour, cotton, corn, naval ſtores and timber, required for the conſumption, manufactures, and ſhips of the new union, would doubtleſs be taken from the ſtates that belonged to it, while the interfering produce of Virginia probably would not be admitted, or if admitted would be liable to *the foreign impoſt of five per cent.* Every hundred of her tobacco would pay one fourth of a dollar in Boſton, New-York or Philadelphia, every barrel of her flour one fifth of a dollar, every hundred weight of her cotton a dollar and two thirds, every buſhel of her corn above a penny ſterling; a tax greatly ſuperior in value to the revenue impoſed, under her preſent laws, on the exportation of her own produce. Beſides this, the expence of maintaining a *ſeparate* eſtabliſhment in government *at home and abroad* would come heavily on Virginia and thoſe ſtates that might join a partial confederacy. This expence, we may almoſt venture to affirm, would be *inſupportable*, eſpecially when we conſider the preſent ſtate of money matters *in every part of America*. Should Virginia entertain the idea of a leſſer confederacy, would it not be wiſe to conſider who would probably unite in it, and upon what terms? From the debates in the Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts Conventions, as well as the diſpoſitions and habits of thoſe genuine republicans, is it probable that they would conſent to give you a ſhare of power *greater* than your number of free white inhabitants—or is it probable that your neareſt neighbour, North Carolina, would conſent to it, without your paying into *the common treaſury* the neat proceeds of all duties on imports and exports, a great part of which is raiſed on *their conſumption* of foreign articles, and the produce of *their farms?* It would now be in vain, ſhould New-York refuſe a ſhare of her impoſt to Connecticut and New-Jerſey, or Pennſylvania a ſhare of her's to New-Jerſey and Delaware, or Virginia a ſhare of her's to North Carolina. It is an idea as *juſt*, as it is generous and liberal, that the impoſts of the United States ſhould go into *a common treaſury*, belonging to all who pay them, by being the conſumers. If North-Carolina has a clear conception of her moſt evident intereſts, *ſhe muſt make this article a ſine qua non in any compact that may be propoſed to her by your ſtate.*

It will be urged, perhaps, that property ſhould be repreſented, and that though Virginia has only 252,000 free inhabitants, your repreſentation ſhould ſtill be greater than that of Maſſachuſetts and Pennſylvania, becauſe you are richer. But ſurely this argument will not be urged by the friends of *equal liberty among the people*. It will not be objected *openly* againſt the propoſed conſtitution, that it ſecures *the equal liberties of the poor*. But ſuppoſe for a moment a claim for a repreſentation of property were admiſſable before an aſſembly of *the free and equal citizens of America*, will not Virginia enjoy the advantage of two votes *more* in the fœderal government than either Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania, though each of thoſe ſtates has 208,000 free citizens *more than yours*. If we were repreſented *by that only rule of republics*, for your *ten* repreſentatives, Maſſachuſetts would have *more than fourteen*, and Pennſylvania the ſame number, while both of them are limited to *eight*. Here then we ſee *the balance of property* ſaid to be in favor of Virginia has procured her three fourths as much *extra* power, as *the lives, liberties and property of all the people of Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania*. Power has been given to your ſtate *with no ſparing hand*. You (ſuffer me reſpectfully to ſay ſo) of all the members of the union, appear to have the leaſt cauſe of complaint. Permit me to remind you of the objections made *on this ground* by Mr. Martin, of Maryland. The oppoſition *there* aſſerted that the great ſtates had two large a ſhare of power, and you have the moſt of all. The ſame ſentiments were urged in the Connecticut Convention. Is it probable then that an allotment of power *more favorable to you* would be made by a new Convention? I ſubmit to your candor whether you ought to aſk a greater ſhare. A compariſon, in point of wealth and reſources, between your ſtate and any other, is a matter I wiſh to touch with delicacy. I mean not to offend, but you would deſpiſe a freeman, that would decline *the decent expreſſion of his thoughts* on ſo momentous an occaſion. I would ſubmit to you, whether the energy of 250,000 whites in a ſouthern climate, ſurrounded by more than as many ſlaves, can be, *or rather whether it is*, equal to that of the ſame number in a northern climate? Whether two or three negroes in Virginia will be found equal to one yeoman or manufacturer of Pennſylvania or Maſſachuſetts? Whether the ſhips, mercantile capitals, houſes, and monied corporations of Philadelphia, with her growing manufactures and connexions in foreign commerce, may not be placed in the ſcale againſt *the balance* of wealth you may be thought to poſſeſs, when Kentucke ſhall become an independent member of the American union.

But, gentlemen, it will be improper to treſpaſs longer on your valuable time, devoted as it is to the moſt important concerns of VIRGINIA,----AMERICA,---AND MANKIND. Let me entreat you only to bear in mind *the wide difference* that exiſts in *the opinions and views* of thoſe who oppoſe the new conſtitution. *You will find they differ as much from each other, as they diſſent from the friends of the plan.* Were there no other people in America but the oppoſers of the propoſed government, it will appear, on a fair ſtatement of their various views and objections, that any conſtitution which could be formed, on the principles of thoſe in ſome ſtates, would meet with as much diſapprobation by thoſe in others, as they have deemed it neceſſary to ſhew to the propoſitions of the Fœderal Convention. Conſider then, in the event of your rejection, *in what a condition we ſhall be left----into what a ſituation we may be thrown! Thirteen jarring* ſovereignties-----*two or three contending* confederacies—or *a feeble* union—will be *the miſerable and hopeleſs alternatives*. The meaſure of foreign contempt will be *filled up*. Inſult will naturally follow, and then injuries *abroad*—while the certain dangers to liberty, property and peace, *at home*, will ſink every American, *however firm*, into deſpondency, or drive him to deſpair. But this will be too much.—The Convention of Virginia will never be inſtrumental in bringing ſuch evils on the United States. No.—We will confidently hope that thoſe among you, who do not altogether approve the propoſed government, will yet concur in the meaſure, to ſave their country from anarchy and ruin. *They will remember the proviſion to obtain amendments, and will recollect that the power will continue with the people at large in all time to come.*

May 21ſt, 1788. AN AMERICAN.

QUEBEC, April 17.

An Act or Ordinance, further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame.

WHEREAS a commercial intercourſe with the neighbouring ſtates, to a certain extent, was opened in the courſe of the laſt year, and it is conceived that it may, under due reſtrictions, be made uſeful to this province and to Great-Britain.

Be it enacted therefore by his Excellency the Governor and the Legiſlative Council, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That all goods, wares and merchandiſes (beaver, peltries and furs excepted) of the growth and manufacture or product of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great-Britain, and ſuch as may lawfully be imported into this province by ſea, may be exported therefrom by land or inland navigation, to any of the neighbouring ſtates, free from duty, impoſt or reſtraint. And there ſhall be the like freedom, of importation from the ſaid ſtates into this province, if the ſame be made by the route or communication of Lake Champlain and the river Sorel or Richelieu, and not otherwiſe, of the following enumerated articles, that is to ſay, maſts, yards, bow-ſprits, ſpars, plank, boards, knees, futtocks, or any kind of ſhip timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, trees, wood, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, hemp, flax, and any kind of naval ſtores; ſeeds, wheat, rye, indian corn, beans, peas, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other grains; butter, cheeſe, honey, horſes, neat-cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and other live ſtocks, and live proviſions, and freſh fiſh; and whatſoever is of the growth of the ſaid ſtates; and gold or ſilver coin or bullion.

And be it further enacted by the ſame authority, That the importation by land or the inland navigation into this province, of rum, ſpirits, copper-coin, and of all other goods, wares and merchandiſes, not enumerated as aforeſaid, be prohibited, and ſuch articles ſeized and forfeited, together with every of the enumerated articles above mentioned, if the ſame ſhall not have been imported by the route and communication aforeſaid.

And be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs into any of the neighbouring ſtates be prohibited, and that the ſame ſhall be liable to ſeizure and forfeiture upon due proof of their being in the way towards either of the ſaid ſtates, with intent to be exported to the ſame by land or water; and it ſhall be concluſive evidence of ſuch intent, if any perſon be found in the way to either of the ſaid ſtates, in any place between the ſouth-ſide of the river St. Lawrence, and the ſouthernmoſt extent of his Majeſty's government, with beaver, furs or peltries, and without a certificate from one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, certifying that oath hath been made before him by the owner or proprietor, or his factor or agent, that the ſame beaver, peltries and furs are not intended for ſuch exportation; and every perſon aiding and aſſiſting, and directly or indirectly intereſted or concerned in any attempt to make ſuch exportation, ſhall incur a fine of ten ſhillings for every pound of beaver, and ten ſhillings for every ſkin of furs or peltries, ſo exported or attempted and intended to be exported.

And for prohibiting ſtill more effectually the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs, be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall export, or ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting, or directly or indirectly intereſted and concerned in exporting to any of the ſaid ſtates by any route from any other part of his Majeſty's government to the weſtward of St. Legis, any beaver, furs or peltries of any kind, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit and become liable to pay thrice the fines and penalties above-mentioned.

All which forfeitures, fines and penalties ſhall be recoverable and be divided, applied, or diſpoſed of, as directed by the ſtatute of the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, chapter eighty-eight, reſpecting the forfeitures and penalties therein mentioned.

Provided always, and it is alſo hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect travellers to and from this province, and their ſervants, boats, carriages, and neceſſary baggage (not including any article whatſoever for trading purpoſes) nor the effects of any kind of ſuch perſons coming to ſettle in this province, or others, as ſhall have permiſſion, in the manner therein to be expreſſed, of the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, under his hand and ſeal at arms: Nor to affect the importation of any of the ſaid enumerated articles, by any route and communication to ſuch poſts, places and diſtricts, and under ſuch reſtrictions, and for ſuch periods—as the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, may conceive to be expedient for the common weal, and from time to time declare and make known by proclamation under the great ſeal.

And it is alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That it ſhall be the duty of the officers of cuſtoms to execute this act in the manner of executing any of the ſtatutes made for the regulation of the plantation trade; and they ſhall be intitled to all ſuch aid and aſſiſtance therein, as they are intitled to, and may demand, under all or any of the ſtatutes aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the ſame authority, That for every certificate to be given by a magiſtrate as aforeſaid, he ſhall be intitled to the fee of one ſhilling, and ſhall not receive therefor more, under the pain of extortion, and that any magiſtrate granting a certificate wickedly, knowingly and fraudulently to abet and effect the exportation of beaver, peltry or furs forbidden by this act, and thereof duly convicted, ſhall be liable to ſuch fine, and impriſonment, as the court of King's bench may impoſe and adjudge, and thenceforth be incapable of any office, place or employment in his Majeſty's government: And that a wicked and corrupt oath, for obtaining a certificate, fraudulently to effect ſuch prohibited exportation, ſhall upon due conviction expoſe the offender to the pains and penalties of falſe ſwearing and perjury; and ſuch as adviſe, encourage, and perſuade to bring about ſuch wicked, fraudulent, and corrupt ſwearing, to the pains and penalties of ſubornation of perjury.

DORCHESTER.

Enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, and paſſed in council under the great ſeal of the province, at the council-chamber in the caſtle of Saint Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the fourteenth day of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the III. by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and ſo forth; and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. WILLIAMS, C. L. C.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £	734 12 6
3343		649 11 2
3344		586 10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £	21 16 5
3355		23 15 9
3356		66 18 11
3357		45 5 0
3358		38 6 8
3359		165 2 7
3360		171 12 4
3361		14 1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. ctf

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of CHESNUT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped and jeweled, and common; japanned moon, ſolid arch, and thirty hour clock faces, clocks, enamelled dials for time pieces, clock ſprings and ſets of muſical bells, caſt and forged clock-work, and ſlit pinions, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates. Alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1788. †

West-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the third inſtant, A ſmall ſized SORREL HORSE, about ſix years old, with a bald face, and a white ſpot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for tht horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 25th of April, A RED MILCH COW, with large horns, of which the ends are cut off. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

May 12, 1788. ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The liberality of ſentiment which actuates the parliament of Paris, with reſpect to the edict in favour of proteſtants, is a feature in the character of that noble aſſembly, which will hand down their memorial with grateful applauſe to the remoteſt time. Theſe worthy magiſtrates wiſh to lay no weight on the ſhoulders of thoſe they mean to relieve, but to open wide, as the moſt generous liberty could deſire, the doors of religious toleration. It is hoped for the honor of abſolute monarchy, that their wiſhes may be fulfilled, when France, no more the reproach of nations, ſhall add to her glory, what ſhe ſeems to take from her prerogative, and by rendering one million of ſubjects happy, unite the whole in one common intereſt,----the good of their native country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol, to his friend in London.

"A. Benezet's treatiſe on the important ſubject (of ſlavery) appears to me full, clear, and explicit, and well ſupported by creditable authorities, confirmed by well eſtabliſhed examples, and adorned with truths not to be refuted; in a word, it ſeems to me ſo compleat, and ſo well adapted to anſwer the purpoſe thereby intended, that a man who reads with a degree of attention, and ſtill remains inſenſible of the great injuſtice and inhumanity of ſuch a trade, muſt have ſomething more than argument to break his obdurate heart.--I am firmly of opinion, that if a new edition of that excellent treatiſe was reprinted, and one reſpectfully preſented to the King and each Member of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to others judiciouſly diſperſed about the kingdom, we ſhould quickly experience an alteration of ſentiment, reſpecting this greatly oppreſſed people: For though the love of gain has been the chief incentive to this wicked and deplorable commerce, and example, ſanctified by human authority, has inſenſibly led to engage in it; yet on a full conviction of its great injuſtice, and lamentable effects, many who, like myſelf, once thought well of it, would not only decline it, but chearfully contribute their reſpective mites towards its total abolition, and endeavour to ſubſtitute in its ſtead, on ſocial and friendly principles, a commercial intercourſe with the Africans, by an exchange of commodities; which I conceive may eaſily be done to mutual advantage, and to the everlaſting honor of Great-Britain, and other European powers, were they diſpoſed to act in concert towards accompliſhing this ſalutary and deſirable end.

"Before I had re-peruſed that excellent and well digeſted treatiſe of A. Benezet's, I thought I had ſomething to communicate that might have thrown a little light on that intereſting ſubject; but the many correct deſcriptions of the coaſt and interior parts of Africa, its fertility and produce, the genius, temper and diſpoſition of its inhabitants, therein contained, have induced me to think ſo contemptible of what I had to offer, that I am now almoſt aſhamed to mention it; ſhall therefore reduce what I had in view to the following remarkable occurrences.

"Strongly diſpoſed, when very young, to a roving ſtate of mind, I embraced the firſt opportunity that preſented after coming to this city, to leave my parents and trade, and went a voyage to ſea; and on my return I was perſuaded, for the ſake of advantage, to go to London, where I ſhipped myſelf on board a ſnow, called the Naſſau, James Bruce, maſter, for Africa; and about 200 miles up the river Gambia we purchaſed our cargo, conſiſting chiefly of 190 ſlaves, whereof about 100 were remarkably ſtout, well made men, who were ſhackled and handcuffed, two and two, in pairs. They meſſed as uſual twice a day on deck, at which times a part of the ſhip's crew ſtood to the arms, pointed through the loop holes in the baracada, as well to ſuppreſs any inſurrection, as to deter them from it: notwithſtanding that, it ſo fell out, that ſoon after leaving the coaſt ſome of the men ſlaves, having privately looſed their handcuffs, or manacles, roſe at noon day; and though our people diſcharged their loaded pieces among them, yet they immediately broke open the baracada door, took the cutlaſs away from the centinel, threw him (being deemed inſignificant) among the women below, and after a few minutes conteſt cleared the quarter deck of our people, who retreated, as they could, up the ſhrouds, into the tops. During this dreadful conflict, I was ſitting quite aft on the ſtern hen-coop ſhifting my cloaths, the fight whereof threw me into ſuch a conſternation, that I knew not what to do; for to advance was certain death, and to retreat ſeemed impoſſible: I therefore looked over the ſtern, if haply I might ſee a rope, fit to ſuſpend, or hold me there, out of their ſight, for either in the hurry of conflict they had not ſeen me, tho' within a few feet of them, or if they had, they did not think me an object worth their notice; however by this means I ſaw the cabin windows open, and I went that way into the cabin, and told Captain Bruce, who was then extremely ill in bed, the negroes were riſen, had drove the people all aloft, and taken the veſſel.

"On this alarming news the Captain got up, ſick and weak as he was, and went with me to a loaded arm cheſt in the ſteerage, where alſo lay one of our people extremely ill, who in that condition got up, and with the Captain and myſelf took each a loaded piece and fired at the ſlaves as often as we could, by which means many lay dead about the companion, ſo that thoſe fettered with them could not get away, of courſe they alſo, attempting to get down, ſoon ſhared the ſame fate; which at length ſo intimidated the reſt, they all quitted the quarter deck with precipitation, and hid themſelves where they could, whereupon we went upon deck, called thoſe that went aloft at the beginning of the affray to come down, when the Captain ordered the whole crew to fire as one man among the thickeſt of them, which was done accordingly, and I ſuppoſe deſtroyed more than we had done before.

"As ſoon as this bloody ſcene of work was over, another no leſs inhuman ſucceeded; the Captain ordered all the wounded ſlaves upon deck, then directed the Doctor to ſearch their wounds, and if he expreſt the leaſt difficulty of a cure, the poor wounded creature was ordered to jump into the ſea, which many of them did with ſeeming chearfulneſs, ſome of whom only deſiring to take leave of their comrades, jumped into the ſea and were all drowned: this vindictive ſcene appeared to me, young as I was, more ſhocking than the former; becauſe that was done in ſelf defence, but this from a diſpoſition ſtain'd with blood, and a ſpirit blackened with deep revenge.

"Another piece of cruelty committed on board that ſnow, I may alſo mention, tho' out of the order of time, as it happened previous to the inſurrection: one of the men ſlaves being ſuſpected of exciting others to rebel, was ſeparated from his companion, then ſecured alone with irons on his feet and hands, his feet thus ſeized to the ring bolt on deck, and the burton tackle from the mainſtay hook'd to the bolt of his manacles, and with that purchaſe ſo ſtretched or diſtended in a perpendicular poſture, as nearly to diſlocate every joint of his body; in this inhuman manner he was expoſed naked to all the crew, and each at liberty to ſcourge him as he pleaſed, nor was he taken down till he was almoſt dead, and then thrown overboard: the conſequence of the foregoing inſurrection, and the manner of treating it, was, that out of 190 ſlaves brought off the coaſt, only 90 of them arrived at Barbadoes, which I think was in the year 1746.

"My next voyage to the coaſt was from the Weſt Indies in 1757, on board a ſhip I then commanded, during the voyage to Gambia Sieraleon, the Plantain and Banano Iſlands; I was careful to treat the ſlaves with all poſſible tenderneſs, in order to give them a more favorable opinion of our intentions; and tho' I loſt many of them by diſorders, ſubject to ſuch cloſe confinement, yet only two of them otherwiſe, which was thus, one night when at ſea, an attempt was made by ſome of the men ſlaves to get out of irons, which being informed of, I ordered an officer down to examine them, and if he found any looſe to ſend them upon deck; accordingly two ſtout men being found with their feet diſengaged were ſent up, whom I ordered on the other ſide of the deck, 'till further ſearch was made below, intending only to ſecure theſe well to prevent the like attempts in future; but in a few minutes after, to my great ſurprize, they both plunged into the ſea, and were drowned, notwithſtanding every poſſible means were uſed to ſave them.

"My third voyage to Guinea was alſo from the Weſt-Indies in 1762, on board a ſnow, under my command; but nothing more material occurred this voyage reſpecting the poor ſlaves, than that I loſt many of them, and alſo of the ſhip's crew, through ſickneſs. In theſe voyages I ſpent many months on the coaſt, which gave me frequent opportunities of going into the country, where I went ſo far up one of the branches of Sieraleon river, as I believe was never done by a white perſon before. In this excurſion, and by what I had elſewhere ſeen before, I was abundantly convinced of the great civility of its interior inhabitants, and of their hoſpitality, modeſty and innocency, inſtances whereof I beheld with pleaſure, and ſtood aſtoniſhed, in comparing ſuch behaviour in my own mind with the indecent freedom ſo prevalent among the profeſſors of chriſtianity.

"A ſix and twenty years reſidence in the Weſt Indies, chiefly under the Daniſh government, gave me a full opportunity of knowing the ſeverity exerciſed in moſt Iſlands among the ſlaves, having in the way of trade frequented almoſt all the Engliſh, ſome of the Dutch, and Spaniſh, and moſt of the French; I can therefore in a degree of truth affirm, that the account thereof given by A. Benezet, and other writers quoted by him, is by no means exaggerated, but rather ſhort of a ſpecies of cruelty I have ſeen myſelf, with a ſenſible concern: at leaſt I do not remember his having mentioned any thing of examination by way of torture, which is commonly done by thumb ſcrews, and ſhort pieces of lighted match ſecured between all the fingers, which occaſions ſuch extreme pain, that many I believe have thereby condemned themſelves, and ſuffered death in preference to ſuch excruciating torture.

"And previous to execution, the criminal is commonly drawn on a ſledge about the town, and at every public place burnt in the arm with a pair of large tongs or rather crooked forceps, made hot and dipt in boiling pitch for that purpoſe, then carried to the place of execution, where he is either broke on the wheel, or his hands, feet or head, perhaps all, chopped off according to the nature of the offence. And for trivial offences, ſuch as being abſent at muſter, petty theft, ſhort deſertion, or the like, the ſlave committing either is obliged to lie flat on the ground, naked, and if he offers to ſtir or move, he is then ſtaked down in ſuch a manner as to prevent all motion, and in this extended poſture the executioner ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance, having a cart whip in his hand, having a laſh and hide remarkably twiſted and knotted, and gives the offender 5, 10, 15 or 20 laſhes, even to 100, according to the nature of the offence, and ſometimes ſo ſevere, as for every ſtroke to make a deep inciſion.

"What but the hope of a general emancipation of this greatly oppreſſed people in ſome future day could induce any to relate theſe cruel barbarities exerciſed upon them under the ſanction of law that diſgraces humanity; for the mere relation of ſuch acts of cruelty, committed by a people under the chriſtian name, is really painful; and when we know the motive to ſuch inhuman acts proceeds from a vindictive temper and a covetous diſpoſition, the evil is encreaſed to a degree of enormity that calls aloud for the interpoſition of government. I cannot therefore but ſincerely wiſh that the important undertaking, into whatever hands it may providentially fall, heartily God ſpeed, and under the impreſſion of theſe ſentiments. I am &c."

Proceedings of a Regimental Court-Martial, held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 9th inſt. by order of James Read, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Battalion of Pennſylvania Militia, for the trial of *James Barron*, a private.

Captain PATRICK DUFFEY, Preſident.

A charge was exhibited by Capt. Hugh Ferguſon againſt ſaid Barron, for diſobedience of orders on Parade the 6th inſtant, and after examination of the evidence for and againſt the priſoner, the court were of opinion, that the charge was well founded: and, in conformity to law, ſentenced him to pay a fine of ten days labor.

I have examined the foregoing Proceedings, and approve the judgment of the court, as above ſtated.

JAMES READ, Lieut. Col. Com.
May 13, 1788. 2d Bat. Penn. Mil.

Saturday night the 2d inſt. two fine bullocks were killed on State Iſland by a flaſh of lightning. Two other cattle were alſo ſtruck dead at Point-no Point, during the ſtorm of rain, thunder and lightning, which prevailed for ſeveral hours that night.

Thurſday laſt was married, at the Friends Meeting houſe, Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, to Miſs ISABELLA MARSHALL, both of this city.

The following is ſubmitted to thoſe who wiſh to aſſiſt the poor, and make cotton of more general ſervice.

Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of June laſt.

SIR,

THERE is a particular manufacture in this kingdom, which, though of great uſe, is not ſufficiently encouraged. I hope, therefore, by the favour of your Magazine, to make it more extenſive, as extenſive as the circulation of that uſeful publication, and recommend it to the managers of pariſhes, and the gentlemen and ladies who live in the country, and have power to put it in execution. This is the knitting of ſtockings, which is a part of the ſtaple manufacture of the kingdom, and therefore deſerves the greateſt encouragement. But it peculiarly recommends itſelf by its great utility to the poor, from the eaſe by which it is practiſed, and the immediate application which may be made of it. It is ſo eaſily practiſed, that a child of 5 years old, or an old woman of 100 may work at it; it may be performed when walking about the ſtreets, or when confined to a ſick room, and by perſons blind, lame, or bed ridden.

In the North of England, plough boys are taught its uſe, and drive their horſes with their needles and worſted in their hands; and women, after a day's labor in the field, may work at it without any fatigue till they go to reſt. This is not the caſe, I believe, with any other manufacture, and therefore its general uſe I think ſhould be ſtrongly inculcated. As to a poor perſon, it would be a never-failing ſource of occupation where manufactures of this kind could be carried on. And it would be an immediate application of a uſeful part of dreſs to be worn as ſoon as executed, even where the public were not intereſted in its behalf.

B. C.

In Lancaſhire the boys as well as girls are taught to knit; and in North and South Wales the ſame, who carry their knitting with them wherever they go.

Burlington county ſtate of New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

IF *John Stocton*, ſon of *Job Stocton*, who ſailed out of Baltimore for the Weſt Indies ſome time laſt ſummer, be living, and will return, ſettle and reſide in New-Jerſey, within three years from the firſt of October laſt, he will be entitled to a handſome property during his natural life, and then to the lawful heirs of his body; but if he ſhould not return and ſettle as aforeſaid, then, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of his grandfather, John Monrow, Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Mount-holly, the aforeſaid eſtate will devolve to the brothers and ſiſters of him the ſaid John Stocton, to them, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever. ‡

*** The Truſtees of Franklin College will attend at Lancaſter, at their annual meeting, on *Friday*, the ſixth day of June next, and at the ſame time hand in the ſubſcriptions which have been made for the ſaid college.

JOSEPH HUBLEY, Secretary.

Lancaſter, May 5, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the Firſt Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
May 17, 1788. ROBERT SMITH, } Truſtees.
ROWLAND EVANS,

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS; Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interiere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

ALL perſons having DEMANDS againſt the partnerſhip of STEEMER, ALBRIGHT and LAHN, printers, of the borough of Lancaſter, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, on or before the 21ſt of May next (as the deceaſe of Mr. Steemer renders a ſettlement neceſſary) and all perſons indebted to them for Newſpapers, Almanacs, Printing-Work, &c. &c. are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

The Printing Buſineſs is carried on as uſual at the ſaid borough of Lancaſter, and all ſorts of printing work, in the German and Engliſh languages, performed in the neateſt and beſt manner, with accuracy and diſpatch,

By the Public's humble ſervants,
ALBRIGHT & LAHN.

Lancaſter, April 21, 1788.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who neglect to ſend in their accounts at the time above mentioned, will exclude themſelves from the ſettlement.

Philadelphia, May 17 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 31ſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon (by adjournment) at the houſe of George Weiſs, inn-holder, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, in Creeſom, a certain two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe, a large ſtone Griſt mill (45 by 33 feet) with two pair of mill-ſtones, one pair burr, the other in good repair for country work, ſituated in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, in a good part of the country for griſt, and convenient for purchaſing wheat. On ſaid place is a good ſtone ſtable, about ten and an half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland, an orchard with about 70 apple-trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and other improvements; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of William Wilſon, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province, now ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmſley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Calla, inn-keeper, in Hilton townſhip, on Tueſday, the 3d of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Hilton aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, bounded by lands of Zachariah Tedro, George Shipe, and others: Taken in Execution as the property of Cadwallader Morris, and to be ſold, by ‡

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 2d of June, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 40 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Hanover, bounded by lands of Peter Mowerer, Lawrence Suſholtz and others; late the property of Joſeph Bitting; ſeized and taken in execution by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Salem, May 14, 1788.

WAS taken up adrift on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, between Reedy-Iſland and the Pea-patch, a large Ship's BOAT, with a black bottom, painted red inſide, without oars or rudder in her. Whoever has loſt the ſaid BOAT, is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof.

CHARLES RISTINE.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, formerly the cuſtom-houſe, but at preſent occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The houſe is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach houſe.---For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

FOR SALE,

By Matthew Carey,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

The following BOOKS:

RAYNAL's hiſtory of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, 6 vols. 8vo.
Robertſon's hiſtory of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of the earth and animated nature, 8 vols.
Home's ſketches, 4 vols.
Baretti's account of Italy, 2 vols.
The Idler.
Andrews's remarks on the French and Engliſh ladies.
Abridgment of Locke's eſſay.
Swinburne's tour in Italy.
Preſent ſtate of France.
Johnſon's dictionary, 8vo.
Thompſon's works, 4 vols.
Select trials, 4 vols.
Knox's eſſays, 2 vols.
Yorick's ſentimental journey, 2 vols.
Attorney's pocket companion.
Hiſtory of lord North's adminiſtration.
Lady's library, 3 vols.
Viſion of Columbus.
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of England.
----------of Rome.
Newton on the prophecies, 2 vols.
Edward's hiſtory of redemption.
Buchan's domeſtic medicine.
Salmon's gazetteer.
Henderſon's meditations.
Eſſay on friendſhip.
------on old age.
The night cap: by Mercier.
Beauties of Johnſon.
Bonnycaſtle's arithmetic.
Menney's Engliſh grammar.
Schoolmaſter's aſſiſtant.
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions.
Hiſtory of Eloiſe and Abelard.
Varlo's huſbandry.
Fables for the ladies.
Miſs More's eſſays.

French books.

Hiſtoire naturelle, par M. de Buffon, 13 tom.
Les penſees de J. J. Rouſſeau.
Hiſtoire philoſophique et politique des etabliſſemens et du commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes. Par M. Raynal. 10 tom.
Les œuvres de Monteſquieu, 6 tom.
Les loiſirs de chevalier d'Eon, 13 tom.
Elemens d'hiſtoire generale, par Millot, 6 tom.
Les confeſſions de J. J. Rouſſeau, 2 tom.
Emile, ou de l'education, par J. J. Rouſſeau, 4 tom.
Penſees de le compte Oxenſtirn.
Dictionnaire d'anecdotes, 2 tom.
Contes a rire, 3 tom.
Amuſement curieux, 2 tom.
Dictionnaire poetique.

German books.

Geſſners ſchrifften, 5 theile.
Robertſons geſchichte der regierung kaiſer Carls des V. 3 th.
Juſtins weltgeſchichte.
Hiſtoriſches magazin ſur den Verſtand und das herz, 2 th.
Geſang buch.

Latin books.

Buchanani pſalmi.
Eutropii hiſtoria.
Saluſtii Catilinarium et Jugurthinum: nitidiſſ.
Ovidii opera omnia: 3 vol.
Taciti hiſtoria: 4 vol.
Suetonii Cæſares: 2 vol.
Terentii comœdiæ in uſum delphini.
Cæſaris commentaria.
Leviathan: auctore T. Hobbes.
Novum teſtamentum.
Joſephi opera omnia.
Epigrammatum delectus,
Plauti Comœdia.
Petronii Arbitri ſatiricon.
Valerii Maximi dictorum factorumque memorabilium, libri ix.
Julii Cæſaris Scaligeri opera.
De officio hominis et civis.
Martini Lutheri vita.
De conſolatione philoſophiæ.
Lucani Pharſalia.
Ciceronis orationes duæ.

With ſeveral other ſcarce and valuable BOOKS, all which will be ſold at very reaſonable rates.

Imported, and to be Sold on reaſonable terms, by

TOWERS and EVANS,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet,

A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

PAINTERS COLOURS;

BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,

And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Alſo, Glaziers Diamonds, Painters Oil, Bruſhes, Saſh-tools, Pencils, Pallet-knives, &c.

N. B. Two caſes of *Camphor*, two cheſts of *Peruvian Bark*, and one cheſt of *Iſinglaſs*, each containing about 100 weight, to be ſold low for caſh. May 9.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living near LANCASTER,

About thirty head of CATTLE,

Such as Heifers, Steers and Cows, fit to be turned into graſs the enſuing ſeaſon.

SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

May 1, 1783. §

West-Cheſter, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 24th day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſtnantmill, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Robinſon, Samuel Thomas and others; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Leonard Freſhkorn, and to be ſold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Gwinedth, bounded by lands of Jacob Wiſſmar, Matthias Baas and others, late the property of William Rex: Seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain meſſuage and 90 acres of land, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip; bounded by land of Bennedy Coſton, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thurſday, the 24th of laſt month, off Egg-Iſland, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moſes built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her ſtem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biſcuit-baker, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. § tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, May 6, 1788.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county on the 31ſt of March laſt, TWO NEGROE MEN, on ſuſpicion of being runaways; one by the name of *David Johnſon*, but ſays his name is *David Corniſh*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, ſlender built, has a remarkable ſcar on his left cheek, which extends above his eye, his hair combed back, and middling long; wears a brown cloth coat, red under jacket with ſleeves, rediſh coloured trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to Henry Waggaman, of Somerſet county, on the Eaſtern-ſhore, Maryland.

The other by the name of *John Johnſon*, but calls himſelf *Luke Corniſh*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 33 years of age, very black, has a high forehead, and hair combed back; had on a brown linen coat, black under jacket, with ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to James Sullivan, of Dorſet county, Maryland. They are ſmart bold fellows, very reſolute, and ſeem bent on making their eſcape, at the riſk of their lives, and for their bad conduct are both in irons. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for their charges in five weeks from the above date, by

§ ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Tinnicum townſhip, Bucks county, May 5, 1788.

WAS brought into Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, laſt January, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, a natural trotter; likewiſe a ſaddle with a yellow pad, fixed with red cloth, ſilver nails, without a ſweatcloth or girths, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and them away before the fifteenth day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be ſold for expences.

‡ JOHN PATTERSON.

Cheſter county, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes, a valuable meſſuage or tenement, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, five thereof ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, the other two in Nether-Providence townſhip; containing in the whole 72 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Maddock, James Sharpleſs, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Job Dicks, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN the 27th of this inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, and near foaling. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ MOSES VAN COURT or

April 29, 1788. MOSES SHEPPARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Lower Alloways Creek townſhip, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and conſorts with another man; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,

PROSE AND POETICAL,

For APRIL, 1788.

----*No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.*----

THE Printer returns his moſt ſincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of patronage this work has received---and reſpectfully requeſts a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains ſhall be ſpared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and ſcience in the country, he will, during the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subſcriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown fileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks ſcarff twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk marſeilles quilts, joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, hyſon and ſouchong ditto.

He has alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory Stone Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Cheſter, bounded by Market-ſtreet, Front-ſtreet, Free-ſtreet, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; containing one acre, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hogan, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 32 feet ſtreet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Sweediſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡ 6 w JAMES HARTLEY, one

Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3026.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the Firſt Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
ROBERT SMITH,
ROWLAND EVANS, } Truſtees.

May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;
Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.
Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

IF *John Stocton*, ſon of *Job Stocton*, who ſailed out of Baltimore for the Weſt-Indies ſome time laſt ſummer, be living, and will return, ſettle and reſide in New-Jerſey, within three years from the firſt of October laſt, he will be entitled to a handſome property during his natural life, and then to the lawful heirs of his body; but if he ſhould not return and ſettle as aforeſaid, then, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of his grandfather, John Monrow, Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Mount-holly, the aforeſaid eſtate will devolve to the brothers and ſiſters of him the ſaid John Stocton, to them, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever. †

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars
REWARD.
L O S T,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £	734	12	6
3343		649	11	2
3344		586	10	0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £	21	16	5
3355		23	15	9
3356		66	13	11
3357		45	5	0
3358		38	6	8
3359		165	2	7
3360		171	12	4
3361		14	1	3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of CHESNUT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped and jeweled, and common; japanned moon, ſolid arch, and thirty hour clock faces, clocks, enamelled dials for time pieces, clock ſprings and ſets of muſical bells, caſt and forged clock-work, and ſlit pinions, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates. Alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1788. †

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.
NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.

CELEBRATION,——on the SEVENTH PILLAR's being raiſed.

If ever Angels from the ſkies deſcend,
'Twill be—the Fœd'ral building to defend.

On Thurſday laſt, upon receipt of the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of the New Conſtitution, by the ſtate of Maryland, a number of patriotic citizens aſſembled at col. Brewſter's coffee houſe tavern, where, after partaking of a collation, and congratulating each other upon the happy event, the following fœderal toaſts were drank, viz.

1ſt. The ſtate of Maryland—may the Conſtitution they have ratified, prove as beneficial as its framers have illuſtrious.

2d. The delegates of the Maryland convention——may their conduct be remembered 'till patriotiſm ſhall ceaſe to be a virtue.

3d. The New-Hampſhire convention—may a ſpeedy ratification of the new conſtitution be the immediate reſult of their next meeting.

4th. The Grand Fœderal Edifice—may its ſpires reach the zenith of fame—juſtice compoſe its pillars, and virtue ſupport its baſe.

5th. The United States—may they yet riſe ſuperior to thoſe nations who have ſought their ruin.

6th. The memory of thoſe heroes who have laid down their lives upon the alter of freedom.

7th. The great American Fabius—may his virtues, like the ſun, impregnate the ſoil of every American's breaſt with genuine patriotiſm.

8th. The Temple of Liberty—may its doors ever be kept open.

9th. The Fœderal Chain—may it ever be kept bright—and may the fire which has been kindled by ſeven ſtates, be joined by the other ſix, and may all unite in ſmoaking the calumet of peace.

10th. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty—may his virtues never be forgotten.

11th. Arts and Sciences—may they revive and flouriſh, and the Fœderal Government prove their patrons.

12th. The Marquis De La Fayettee—may the ſervices he has rendered America be engraved upon the hearts of its citizens.

13th. The citizens of Rhode Iſland—may the ſcales be removed from off their eyes, and may they join the Fœderal Edifice under the banners of truth and juſtice.

It is but a juſt tribute due to the honorable John Langdon eſquire, to mention, that the whole expence attending the above entertainment, was defrayed by him——a circumſtance which at once proves the greatneſs of his mind, and the joy he felt upon this ſo important an event.

From the information we have been able to collect upon the ſubject, little doubt may be had but the propoſed conſtitution will be ratified by the convention of this ſtate, at their next meeting—and that by a conſiderable majority. Indeed our intelligence from all quarters preſages much good—the fœderal building goes on rapidly, conſidering its extent and magnitude; and we doubt not, but in a ſhort time we ſhall have the pleaſure of announcing its intire completion. '*Hail the Day,*' &c.

BOSTON, May 1.

At Beverly lately, an experiment was made with a compleat ſet of machines for Carding and Spinning Cotton; which anſwered the warmeſt wiſhes of the proprietors.—The ſpinning Jenny ſpins 60 threads at a time—and with the carding machine, 40lb. of cotton can be well carded per day.——The warping machine, and the other tools and machinery, part of which go by water, are all compleat perform their various operations to great advantage, and promiſe much benefit to the public, and emolument to the patriotick adventurers.

The artiſts who introduced the above mentioned machines are Mr. Leonard and Mr. Somers, who were regularly bred to the manufacturing and finiſhing of velvets, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, denims, Marſeilles quilting, dimity, muſlinet, &c. &c. With ſuch talents, they ſuppoſed that the riſque and expence of coming to this country, would be amply recompenſed by the encouragement ſuch valuable manufactures deſerved, but after various applications both public and private, in many of theſe States, with no other effect than loſs of time and money——and men of low cunning, taking advantage of their free and communicative diſpoſitions, falſely arrogated to themſelves the merit of conſtructing machines, the knowledge of which they obtained from theſe men, and ſome had the effrontery to apply for excluſive privileges to make and vend the the ſame, as was the caſe in Maryland and Connecticut laſt year.

Such difficulties co-operating with the want of energy and ſyſtem in our governments, reduced them to the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſolving to leave a country, ſo unpromiſing to manufacturers, when the Hon. George Cabot, convinced of the importance and practicability of introducing a manufacture for which large ſums are yearly ſent out of the country, generouſly patronized them, and influenced a number of gentlemen in Beverly, to aſſociate for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing theſe much wanted manufactures. Theſe gentlemen juſtly merit the approbation and thanks of their fellow citizens for their laudable efforts to promote uſeful arts and induſtry.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

We are authorized to inform our readers, that the account we publiſhed on the 16th inſt. of a riot in Dobb's county, as taken from a Newbern paper, is calculated to beget falſe opinions in the public mind, concerning the parties to whom it refers.—It ſhould be obſerved that the ſtate of North Carolina does not contain leſs than 56 counties, and that ſome of theſe counties are large when compared to Dobbs; whence it will appear probable that the inhabitants of Dobbs are not very numerous. A private quarrel has unhappily ſubſiſted for ſome time between certain families in that ſmall county, which has been conducted with no ſmall degree of aſperity, and has not failed to mix itſelf with every political or public meaſure. At a late annual election for members of the general aſſembly, this very ſpirit operated ſo far as to prevent the return of a number, or to produce a falſe one, which had the ſame effect. No perſon in the ſtate is now ſurprized when he hears of ſuch altercations in that county; but the ſtory of a late fracas is ſo caricatured and miſrepreſented, as to induce a general belief that diſputes reſpecting the new conſtitution have been indecently conducted in North Carolina, and that ſome very reſpectable characters in that ſtate have been attempting to govern by mobs, than which nothing can be leſs true. The gentlemen who are named as fœderal candidates in Dobbs, cannot reaſonably be charged with a riot that happened after the cloſe of the Poll, and after they had chiefly withdrawn, as had moſt of the voters from the Court houſe. One of thoſe gentlemen has ſerved the ſtate both as a ſoldier and a chief magiſtrate, with ſo much ability and reputation that he has a claim to protection againſt the tongue of ſlander, and the citizens of the ſtate in general have ſubmitted with ſo much readineſs to the government of laws, that they ought to be exempt from the charge of rioters. Though it is generally believed that in the eaſtern and ſouthern parts of the ſtate, or thoſe diſtricts that are near the ſea coaſt, or the poſt-road, the inhabitants are nearly unanimous in favor of the new conſtitution; it is alſo believed that in the weſtern and northern parts of the ſtate, the inhabitants are conſiderably divided in their ſentiments on this head, whether it is that they are more jealous concerning their liberties, or that they conceive themſelves to have a different intereſt, that they underſtand the ſubject better, or that they have not hitherto had better information, whatever may be the cauſe of difference in opinion, the conduct of the parties has generally been decent and proper; nor is it true that the delegates on either ſide are generally hampered with inſtructions. Their conſtituents who frequently have not the beſt means of information, do not think proper to dictate to honeſt men, whoſe duty it is to conſider the ſubject fully, and to determine as they may be convinced.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated February 3, 1788.

'I have much ſatisfaction in informing you, that the laws conſtituted by the fœderal convention, have made great noiſe in Europe.—In England they are ſo much admired, that they have been printed, and are profitable to the Printer—every body praiſes them, but more than they otherways would, did they not flatter their laws, which they eſteem the moſt perfect. In France, they are highly eſteemed alſo, and the ſentiments upon them more liberal:—The parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for ſome time paſt have endeavoured to clip the wings of their Monarch, to prevent his high flights, and in fact have lately ſucceeded in their attempts, by eſtabliſhing laws upon more liberal principles than heretofore. Since the American revolution, they have been ſeeking after ſomething, and at laſt, like a divine charm, have met with that which opens their eyes, and reſtores them to light; the late laws, of which we are ſpeaking, have produced thoſe effects—they have been before the parliament of Paris as a model of wiſdom, to be copied after—they were there amply diſcuſſed, and moſt ably defended by a majority of the houſe; however, there was one member violent in his oppoſitions; but from one of his ſpeeches you will find that prejudice influenced him. 'Do you think,' ſays he, 'gentlemen, that an old nation, like this, will take for its model the laws of an infant country, which does not yet know how to carry the bread to its mouth: No!' This you ſee is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the opinions of ſome of the greateſt politicians, but even to nature and common ſenſe; and contradicted by inumerable facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next day, by the Count De Mirabeau, who took an opportunity of expoſing him in the public papers, and therefore of extolling America to the ſtars, by ſaying that, in leſs than thirty years, it would become the moſt renowned empire of the four parts of the world, and this I can tell you, is a very general opinion. The objections here to the conſtitution are, that the preſidents ought not to be choſen during their good behaviour, but for a certain time only, that the honor may not be a matter of too much contention, which would generally be the cauſe of bloodſhed, ſlaughter, anarchy and confuſſion; that the executive and legiſlative powers ought to be ſeparated, and there ſhould be a bill of rights.——The ſtates of Holland, ſenſible of the riſing progreſs of America, from conſidering its reſources, its commerce, and the diſpoſition of its inhabitants, have offered Congreſs, through the hands of Mr. Jefferſon, the American ambaſſador at Paris, a loan of £. 80,000 ſterling, to be delivered as ſoon as there is a permanent government eſtabliſhed,—certain that their money will be more ſecure in the American funds, than in any other whatever.—Their reaſoning is ſenſible, and founded upon juſt principles.—— They ſay, that America is large and extenſive, and muſt ſoon become opulent from its commerce; that ſince the peace, they have ſunk eight millions of their debt, and have ſtill a principal to ſink the capital entirely, that which no other country whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accompliſhed, America will be one of the moſt free and unembarraſſed nations in the univerſe.—To give you an idea more particularly of the opinions of the Hollanders, an American gentleman had purchaſed a number of continental certificates, at twelve per cent. with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make any thing by them; but when he arrived there, he found the inhabitants ſo well diſpoſed towards the Americans, and having ſo good an opinion of their property, that he ſold his certificates at 60 per cent. to the amount of £. 150,000 ſterling.—This you may depend upon as fact, for I have it from the beſt authority.'

*** The Truſtees of Franklin College will attend at Lancaſter, at their annual meeting, on *Friday*, the ſixth day of June next, and at the ſame time hand in the ſubſcriptions which have been made for the ſaid college.

JOSEPH HUBLEY, Secretary.

Lancaſter, May 5, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 25th of April, A RED MILCH COW, with large horns, of which the ends are cut off. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

May 12, 1788. ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of VIRGINIA.

THE length of the addreſs I had lately the honor to make to you, rendered it inconvenient at that time to bring before you ſome further conſiderations, which appear of ſome importance. The ſituation of your Eaſtern Shore counties is a matter that ſhould be ſeriouſly conſidered, before you determine to reject the propoſed conſtitution. Should Virginia decline the new confederacy, the good people of Acomack and Northampton will find themſelves ſeparated from the reſt of the ſtate by a great bay, larger than the entrance of the mediterranean, which divides Africa from Europe, while the adjoining ſtate of Maryland is diſtinguiſhed from them by a mere imaginary line. The Eaſtern Shore of Virginia muſt be at this time exceedingly connected with the lower counties of Maryland by blood and marriage, and by a variety of buſineſs. They would be particularly expoſed to the fleets of the union and of foreigners, were they not to join the new confederacy; for their ſituation is almoſt inſular, the length of their boundary line dividing them from Maryland being but fourteen miles. Whether they would remain with Virginia under theſe circumſtances, or unite with Maryland and the union, ſeems a queſtion deſerving your ſerious reflexions. In conſidering this point you will recollect, that every member of the Maryland convention for the Eaſtern Shore, and all the members of the Delaware convention, repreſenting the body of the Peninſula, were decidedly in favor of the conſtitution. You will alſo remember the inducements thoſe counties would have in the market for their produce, which, in the event of their being out of the new union, will be burdened with the impoſt that will certainly be laid upon all foreign articles imported. Similar conſiderations may influence other parts of your ſtate to ſecede from Virginia, and cling to the union.

If there are any of the citizens of your ſtate who expect to ſee manufactures eſtabliſhed in Virginia, it will appear of great conſequence to them that you ſhould be a part of the new confederacy; for if your workmen cannot vend their commodities in the other ſtates without meeting the foreign impoſt, which will fall on all articles not of the growth or manufacture of the union, it will operate exceedingly to diſcouarge them. Two circumſtances within your command promiſe more ſucceſs in manufactures, than might at firſt view appear to be the caſe—your coal, which is yet peculiar to Virginia on the ſea coaſt, an article highly important to a great number of manufactures; and cotton, which muſt be the great American raw material for *piece goods*. The ſhores of James and Apomatox rivers ſeem moſt particularly intereſted in theſe conſideratians, tho' they are of real and great importance to the ſtate at large.

The exported trade of Virginia with that fertile country between Potowmack and the lakes, together with your Indian trade through the waters of the Ohio, would be loſt, if your honorable houſe ſhould finally reject the conſtitution. The waters of the Monongahela are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſecure theſe advantages to you, but you will remember the impoſition of a toll and duty on every thing paſſing thro' that channel to and from Virginia, would turn the trade into another courſe. The new union would find its own intereſt in promoting the northern communications by the Suſquehanna and the Mohawk's river, which flow thro' New-York, Pennſylvania and Maryland.

Should you attempt to form a ſmall confederacy, you would be conſtrained to give up conſiderable points (ſome of them perhaps very injurious to you) to ſecure the acceſſion of the few ſtates who might conſent to come into it. North-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould that ſtate decline the propoſed government, might inſiſt on her paper money being introduced into the buſineſs of both ſtates. Many other inconveniences of a like nature would certainly preſent themſelves.

The treaties ſubſiſting at this time between the United States and foreign nations cannot continue in force with Virginia, if ſeparated from the union. We may doubt whether they would be renewed with her, as the inducements ſhe could hold out alone would probably be inſufficient, and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe a connexion with any ſtate that ſhould withdraw herſelf from the union would be declined, at leaſt for a time, by all foreign powers who might deſire a connexion with the new confederacy.

The ſhock to public and private credit both at home and abroad, that will be conſequent on the rejection of the propoſed government, will be moſt violent and dreadful. Every ſcheme of prudence and enterprize among our own citizens, every plan of adventure and eſtabliſhment here, many of which are doubtleſs now in contemplation by foreigners, will be checked and ſubverted. But ſhould nine or ten ſtates adopt the conſtitution, how miſerable will be the condition of public and private credit in thoſe ſtates who decline it. Will any American or foreign merchant truſt his property within their boundaries—will any foreign nation have the ſmalleſt confidence in an uſeleſs limb diſſevered from the body. America, in the deplorable event of the rejection of the fœderal conſtitution, will be like an hopeleſs victim whom juſtice has ſubjected to the rack. She will reſemble one of thoſe pitiable objects in the diſjointed condition of her members. In one reſpect indeed her ſituation will be more dreadful. The *coup de grace* terminates all his agonies, while our diſtracted country will be doomed to drag on her miſerable exiſtence for a length of time to which no human mind can fix a period.

In ſuch a ſituation of affairs, inſtead of expecting new ſchemes of emolument and advantage, we muſt foreſee the certain loſs of many old ones—Inſtead of frequent and numerous emigrations, and an influx of imported wealth, we may be too certain of depopulation, and the exportation of property. Inſtead of the delightful and beneficial cultivation of the arts of peace, we muſt once more experience the miſeries of civil diſcord—not to ſecure, but to deſtroy our peace—liberty and ſafety.

It has been ſaid by ſome, that the United States are much too extenſive to continue under one government. But the youngeſt people now on the theatre of life remember this very country, joined by the Floridas on the ſouth, and by Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick and Canada on the north, exiſting under one government. To all theſe were added the Weſt India iſlands, New-Foundland, the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt Indies, and the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland. It will be ſoon enough to conſider whether we ought to ſeparate, when a diſpoſition of that kind is diſcovered in ſome of the ſtates. Hitherto no ſuch diſpoſition has appeared. The general convention, who were a reſpectable repreſentation of our country, certainly did not think the idea either proper or conducive to our happineſs, or they would have framed their act accordingly. Congreſs have never recommended a ſeparation to our conſideration, nor has the legiſlature of any ſtate adviſed or deſired it. However pleaſing it may be to individuals, there is no proof of its being the wiſh of a ſingle county in the union. A little reflexion will ſhew it to be as inconſiſtent with our happineſs and intereſt, as it is oppoſite to the wiſhes and feelings of the people. Were we united by the fœderal government, there would be no enemy at hand to diſturb our perfect tranquility. The Spaniards on the ſouth, we muſt aſſume, have infinitely more reaſon to be apprehenſive of our movements, that we of theirs. The Britiſh provinces on the north are more likely, in the event of war, to furniſh opportunity againſt us. But they cannot be very injurious, and indeed they may rather ſerve the uſeful purpoſe of keeping us on our guard. We have nothing to fear from either of thoſe quarters, provided we are united. In this reſpect the United States under the new conſtitution will poſſeſs all the advantages in America, which Henry IV. hoped to produce by univerſal monarchy in Europe, with this great difference in our favor, that the road to ours is through well conducted and free councils, independently held by the ſtates concerned, and his ſcheme, however uſeful and noble the deſign, would neceſſarily have been effected by force and bloodſhed.

Without advancing the arrogant idea that the propoſed plan of fœderal government is perfectly unexceptionable, the proper queſtion on this great occaſion ſeems to be, whether the happineſs of America will not be more effectually promoted by adopting it, with the power and right to introduce amendments provided in it, than by rejecting it under the preſent circumſtances of our country.

Some may aſk, why not previouſly amend?—I reſpectfully anſwer. Firſt, becauſe our circumſtances do not admit of delay without the loſs or poſtponement of many great advantages, and without many ſerious dangers and injuries at home and abroad. Secondly, becauſe it is not to be expected that any future convention will poſſeſs, in a more eminent degree than the laſt, the neceſſary regard for the general intereſts of America, and the indiſpenſible ſpirit of amity and conceſſion diſplayed by them. Thirdly, becauſe the gentlemen who diſapprove of the government acknowledge a variety of views, opinions, principles and feelings, as oppoſite and contradictory to each other, as they are to the propoſed conſtitution. Fourthly, becauſe ſeven of the ſtates (and probably eight by this time) have adopted the government, ſome of which are extenſive and ſome contracted, ſome in the north, ſome in the ſouth, and ſome in the centre, ſome the moſt numerous in free citizens, and ſome the leaſt ſo, ſome with unchecked democratic ſtate conſtitutions, and ſome with the reverſe, ſome poor with a paper lawful money, and ſome rich with no lawful money but ſolid coin, ſome purely agricultural, and ſome manufacturing and commercial. Fifthly, becauſe the adoption of the conſtitution by eight ſtates (if it ſhall ſo appear) containing about two thirds of the free white inhabitants of the United States, is a ſtrong proof that the convention have not miſtaken the feelings, opinions and intereſts of the people at large.

The government now offered to the free citizens of America is truly a government of the people, for *no man* can be excluded from giving his voice, or from holding the offices which are neceſſary to execute it. Is it requiſite to qualify a man to elect or be elected, that he be *rich?* No, for there is no qualification of property, tho' it was demanded by ſome who now oppoſe the conſtitution.—Is it neceſſary to be of noble blood or of a powerful family? No, for it is declared that there ſhall be no titles, rank or nobility.—Is there a power given to a king or a prince, to alter and amend the conſtitution? No, for it is veſted, where I truſt it will ever remain, in THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

An American.

WARSAW, February 23.

It is reported here (but it wants further confirmation) that although the French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has received the Imperial declaration of war, he had ſo managed matters as to ſettle a truce between the Porte and the two Imperial courts till the end of March. If this ſhould prove true, the hopes of the reſtoration of peace during the winter will revive again.

VIENNA, February 27.

Our laſt advices confirm the intelligence, that after four aſſaults, in which we loſt a thouſand men, our army ſubdued the fortreſs of New-Gradiſca: and the whole garriſon, which had been reinforced by troops from Banialuka, were either put to the ſword or taken priſoners.

LONDON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Feb. 28.

"The operations of war are already begun bloodily. One garriſon of the Turks has already been cut to pieces. Our earlieſt intelligence preſents no welcome news. The Ottomans will grow deſperate, the Huns no leſs ſo; ſo that the moſt dreadful and unwelcome operations are to be expected. It is paſt doubt the Emperor will ſhortly put himſelf at the head of his forces."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 12.

"The only news relative to the war, in which we can put any confidence, is, that our troops are making a rapid progreſs in Walachia, where they find but little reſiſtance, owing to the greateſt part of the Ottoman forces being carried towards Boſnia, Servia, and the frontiers of the Buckowin."

March 23. We are aſſured that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambaſſador from the Court of France to that of Vienna, is uſing every means in his power to avert the impending war between the Auſtrians and the Ottoman Porte.

The Grand Duke, with a train of much magnificence, left Peterſburgh, Jan. 15, to join the army.

March 29. The following is a copy of a letter from Joſeph Brame, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Genoa, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, dated March 10.

"My Lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip that this health office has received authentic intelligence, that the plague has broke out in Algiers; and alſo that it rages very violently at Conſtantinople, from whence the worſt conſequences were dreaded, as it cannot fail being ſoon communicated to the Imperial and Ruſſian armies. I am, &c.

JOSEPH BRAME."

The treaty between the United States and Pruſſia is concluded. That which impeded the treaty between Great-Britain and the States was the very important but very complicated buſineſs of the India commerce and ſettlements. And it is, we underſtand, at length agreed that a convention ſhould be ſigned, to arrange and finally adjuſt the India ſyſtem within ſix months of the concluſion of the treaty of alliance.

APRIL 3.

The following are the terms on which Ruſſia has offered to make peace with the Porte.

1ſt. That the Porte ſhall renounce all pretenſions to the Crimea.

2d. That they ſhall cede to Ruſſia the fortreſs of Oczakow and all the country inhabited by the Nogais Tartars, to the north and eaſt of the Caſpian ſea.

3d. That the Turks ſhall cede Bender and all Beſſarabia.

4th. That the Ruſſian ſhips of war ſhall have the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

5th. That the head of the Grand Vizier ſhall be ſent to the court of Peterſburgh, he being the author of the war.

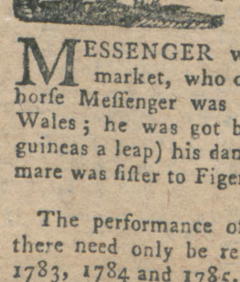
6th. That for the violation of the laws of nations in the perſon of M. de Bulgakow (the Ruſſian Miniſter now in the Seven Towers) the Porte ſhall pay three millions of piaſtres.

It is needleſs for us to remark that the Turks have haughtily rejected theſe propoſals, as they will not eaſily give up Beſſarabia, or ſuffer the ſhips of war belonging to the Ruſſians to ſail through the Dardanelles, which would lay the Morea, and all the Greek iſlands in the Archipelago, at their mercy.

After the cabinet on Monday, which was held in conſequence of the evaſive conduct of the court of Madrid reſpecting the large equipments going forward in the Mediterranean, a ſpirited remonſtrance was diſpatched to that court ---the ſubſtance of which is reported to be, that the Britiſh court cannot ſee with indifference ſo powerful a preparation, and that unleſs an unequivocal and ſatisfactory anſwer is given, ſimilar equipments will be made in the Britiſh ports without loſs of time.

It has been aſſerted that the Imperial Catharine is much offended at the diſinclination which the miniſters of this country have evinced to ſecond her hoſtile attempts againſt the Porte, and that her anger will be manifeſted in a manner the moſt unequivocal. Let this be as it may, it cannot operate in any degree to our prejudice; the proſperity of this country is beyond the reach of this ambitious woman to check, whilſt on the contrary the aggrandizement of Ruſſia is an operation which it is in our power greatly to retard.

If it ſhould appear to be, as the Ruſſian miniſter alledged, that government have permitted ſeveral armed veſſels, navigated by Britiſh ſeamen, to proceed to Conſtantinople, whilſt they have manifeſted a different conduct with reſpect to the ſhips intended for Ruſſia, it is but reaſonable to aſk what right he has to complain? During the laſt war the fleets of his miſtreſs were not only ſtrengthened by an addition of Britiſh ſeamen, but in ſome inſtances wholly commanded, and almoſt manned by ſubjects of this kingdom. Her ſhips of war and tranſports were received into all our ports, refitted, armed, and victualled in the moſt friendly manner. The Czarina was thereby enabled to extend her conqueſts with her ambition, and the followers of Mahomet ſaw with aſtoniſhment and diſmay a hoſtile fleet, which we had enabled to proceed to their very doors, and without which the moſt brilliant ſucceſs of the Muſcovites by land would have been of little conſequence. Had this conduct on our part excited the gratitude of her to whoſe advantage it operated, there might at leaſt have been ſome pretext for renewing it; but what has been her conduct? Marked with every circumſtance of ingratitude. In our greateſt need ſhe was inimical to us. Her armed neutrality was but one remove from actual hoſtility, and her ſubſequent conduct in matters of commerce has been marked by an evident predilection for a nation, which long experience has aſcertained our enemy.



JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full-blooded Engliſh Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horſe Meſſenger was bred by me, and ſold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Meſſenger has been ſo very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved the next gratis, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

SHELBURNE, May 1.

Letters from Lisbon of the 20th of January say, the weather there had been exceeding bad; that there had been very severe gales at sea, and that between 20 and 30 vessels had put in there dismasted and otherwise distressed. There are only two particularly mentioned, viz. Capt. Middleton, in a new brig, on a whaling voyage to the Brazils, who had lost three of his men; and Capt. Collins, of St. John's, New-Brunswick, bound to London, with the loss of his masts and rigging. We are happy to say none of the Shelburne vessels had suffered.

NEWPORT, May 10.

A succinct view of affairs.

The revolving year hath produced no important changes in our administration or in our police. The *Crusading Erranis* still displaying the decoying standard, "A depreciated paper-money," as the ark of our salvation. No experience of the mischiefs resulting from it, nor any conviction of its injustice, tend to check a "*perseverance*;" for credulity and implicit support of this system are marked out as the high-road to preferment, while honor, virtue and abilities form no criterion of merit.

Loud advocates for the *extremes* of liberty, they can hear no discussion of their measures without irritation; that freedom of speech which elevated America to the station of independence, is viewed as treason and rebellion, and the blood of the freemen seems alone sufficient to satiate revenge.

Apprehensive of a ratification of the new constitution, men of *tried anti-federalism* are advanced to the command of forts and of the militia; whether that they may be prepared to oppose the union, or to keep alive popular clamour, we presume not to determine.

Thus engaged in a civil contest, novel as well as severe, we have become the political phenomenon of the day, and the world stands gazing for the event. We shall therefore, from duty as well as information, faithfully continue an impartial detail of every interesting occurrence, unbiassed by party and undaunted by the threats of power, trusting that honor, virtue and justice will ere long illumine this degraded state.

The weather was on Tuesday as unsettled and capricious as a female. Rain, clouds and sunshine succeeded each other perpetually, like tears, frowns and smiles from the pretty face of a whimsical woman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

United States in Congress assembled, New-York, May 8th, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

Resolved, that Congress proceed to an election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of accounts for the Quarter-Masters, Commissaries, Hospital, Marine and Cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, that the said Commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums, for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission, they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the Quarter-Masters and commissaries departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling of the hospital, marine and clothiers departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract from the Courier de l'Europe of Feb. 18, 1788.

"France has just concluded a treaty of commerce with the United States of America; his majesty, in subjecting the *Bureau du Commerce* (Commerce of Office) to a new form, has ordered that all treaties relative thereto shall be communicated to that office. Agreeable to the act of Council which creates its new form, the counsellors of the royal council of finances shall have a seat in it; also, a counsellor of state---a president---an *adjoint*, lieutenant general de police---the intendant of commerce---two deputies of the *Regie*, and all the deputies of the commercial towns."

It is no less singular, that true, that the art of agriculture, the most important to mankind, is far behind all the other pursuits of art and knowledge; by the genius of men the earth is measured, the movement of the stars are calculated, the air is weighed, earthquakes are accounted for, and the arts and sciences are enriched, while the progress of vegetation, and the effects of the various soils, are utterly unknown. Nay, we are unacquainted with the most advantageous means of increasing our cattle, and of managing forest trees. It seems as if mankind thought the most useful studies, for our well being here, the least worthy of their attention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in East Hartford to his friend in Boston, dated May 7.

"The prospects we have in bringing the manufacture of WINDOW GLASS to great perfection in this state are evident to every one who wishes to promote so useful an undertaking.---Here are some few people that never wish to have glass or any other article manufactured in the state, but their influence with us is not great.---The gentlemen that are concerned in this useful business are men of much wealth, and highly spirited in their undertakings; and have no doubt but they can make glass of equal quality with any imported from Europe, and much cheaper. The wood in this state is large and very plenty;---the materials for the glass are also plenty, and can be had on reasonable terms.---They have a capital of 14,000 l. and will encrease it to 20,000 ---Their manufacturing house is built of stone, is four stories high, and wide enough to admit of any length. Mr. Robert Hughes, from Boston, is chief artisan, and superintends the works; his abilities are not confined to the Glass manufacture alone, he is master of others equally as useful, and which will also meet with proper encouragement in due time,"---*to the great honor of those gentlemen who are his present benefactors.*

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, May 7.

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that the ship Ritson, captain Curwen, arrived here yesterday, having spoke with a French brig, bound for Bourdeaux, which had on board captain Grayson of the Wade, and crew. Captain Grayson informed him, that he was taken from off the wreck of the Wade by the Success, captain Flinn, from Whitehaven, bound to Rappahannock, and that two days afterwards they fell in with the above mentioned brig, on board of which he then was.'

We have the following particulars of the late unhappy accident at New-Orleans, by the schooner Governor Miro:—On Good Friday, the 21st of March last, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire broke out in the house of the treasurer of New-Orleans; so violent, that notwithstanding all the pains and good disposition taken by the Governor and intendant, it was impossible to stop the progress of it. The wind being very high and variable, the fire caught in several parts of the town almost at the same time; so that in the space of 4 or 5 hours seven eighths of the town were consumed; and the rapidity of the fire prevented almost every citizen from saving their merchandise and other effects; and, upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared that the loss amounted to about 6 or seven millions of dollars. It is presumed, that from the representation made by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, of the calamitous situation of the inhabitants there, to His Catholic Majesty, that his liberality and piety will extend so far as to give his subjects such relief as will tend to the re-establishment of that colony in a short time. A great proof of the good intentions of that Government appears by a late reimbursement of property confiscated in an illicit trade, to the amount of between 70 and 80 thousand dollars, without waiting the King's pleasure---so well assured were they of that indulgence being granted to them by their King---and this idea was first suggested by Don Manuel Serano, the intendant assessor.

Dr. *Ramsay's* excellent '*History of the Revolution in South Carolina*,' has been translated into the French language, and published at *Paris*.

Dr. *Gordon*, we hear, has published his first volume of the '*History of the American Revolution*,' in England.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet Antelope, captain Curtis, will sail with the mail from New-York to Falmouth on Thursday the 5th of June.——The mail will be closed at nine o'clock the preceeding evening.——She will touch at Halifax, and remain there 48 hours only.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend at Newark, (New-Jersey) dated March 1, 1788.

'The friends of our country here are exceedingly anxious to know how the fate of it will turn, with respect to the adoption of the new constitution: upon the event of which, as they think, and very truly, its future welfare or misery intirely depends. Political affairs here seem to tend fast towards some great event. The Emperor has finally declared war against the Porte. Every preparation is making for the contest by the respective parties. The Russians have here taken up great quantities of shipping. All these things cause our friends here to wish well to the establishment of a permanent and efficient government in America. There is not the least doubt, should Europe be embroiled, and America keep clear, it would be the corner stone of her rising superior to her wants; and we might yet be respected wherever we go, as we are now despised and ridiculed.'

*** The Gentlemen *Privates* of the ARTILLERY BATTALION that are in *Uniform*, are requested to meet at the State-house, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.

††† The several *Light Companies* attached to the regiments of the city and liberties, will attend the *Monthly Parade*, on MONDAY next, the second of June. The line will be formed at four o'clock.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------The following Messuages and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain new three story brick house, a three story brick kitchen, and lot of ground thereunto belonging; situate, lying and being in the square between Sixth and Seventh-streets from the river Delaware, and between Walnut and Spruce-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length 109 feet and 7 inches, bounded northward by the public square, eastward by the back ends of Sixth-street lots, southward by an alley 10 feet 6 inches wide (with the privilege and use of said alley) and westward by lot No. 2.

No. 2. A new three story brick house, a three story brick kitchen, and lot of ground on which the same stands; containing in breadth 18 feet, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward by the public square, eastward by the aforesaid lot No. 1, south and westward by the aforesaid alley, with the use thereof.

No. 3. A lot of ground; containing in breadth 36 feet and 6 inches, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward with the aforesaid alley (with the use thereof) eastward by the back ends of Sixth-steeet lots, southward by Spruce-street, and westward by lot No. 4. on said lot there is two frame houses (each) two stories high, fronting on Spruce-street, and two frame stables fronting on said alley, with the use of a pump with water.

No. 4. A lot of ground; containing in breadth 19 feet, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward by the aforesaid alley, eastward by the aforesaid lot No. 3, southward by Spruce-street, and westward by ground of the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; there is an old stable on said lot, and the use of a pump with water.

No. 5. A lot of ground, situate betwen Seventh and Eighth-streets from Delaware, and between Walnut and Locust-streets; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 78 feet; bounded eastward by the public square, westward by a twelve feet wide alley, northward by a twenty feet wide street, and southward by the next described lot No. 6.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground, adjoining the last described lot; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 114 feet; bounded on the east by the public square, on the west by the said alley, on the north by lot No. 5, and on the south by the next described lot No. 7.

No. 7. A lot of ground adjoining the last described lot; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 114 feet; bounded eastward with the public square, westward with the aforesaid twelve feet alley, northward by lot No. 6, and southward by ground of Capt. John Reynolds. The whole of said lots are clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of William Milnor, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the widow Lesher, inn-holder, in Germantown, a certain two story stone messuage, stone stable, and lot of ground, thereto belonging, containing three quarters of an acre, eight perches and one quarter of a perch; situate in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; bounding on the northwest side of a forty feet wide lane or Cross-street, leading from Germantown Main-street to Bristol township, and York road; and bounded by lands late of the heirs of Jacob Weiss and Godfred Buckius. Taken in execution as the estate of Augustin Neisser, late deceased, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

CAME to the dwelling of the subscriber, on the 29th day of March last, a dark brown Mare, about 14 and an half hands high, lately trimmed before, shod all round, some saddle marks on both sides, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ WILLIAM TODD.

East-Whiteland, Chester county, April 1, 1788.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Hesser, innholder, at the sign of the Buck, in Germantown, a certain two story stone messuage, stone barn, stone stable, a large orchard and lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being in Germantown township, and county of Philadelphia; containing two acres and 92 perches (more or less) bounded by Creesham Road, by a lane leading to Thomas Loosley's mill, and by land late of William Allen, Esq; deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Bernhard Getz, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at seven o'clock in the evening, all that large two story stone messuage or tenement, a stone mill-house, a water grist-mill, with three pair of mill-stones, the whole in good order, a stone cooper's-shop, a barn and stable, and sundry out-houses, and five tracts, pieces or parcels of land; situate partly in Oxford and partly in Bristol townships, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing one acre and 51 perches, situate in Oxford township; bounded by Frankford creek and by land of Richard Busby.

No. 2. Containing one half of an acre and 8 perches; situate in Bristol township aforesaid, bounded by land of William Britton and the aforesaid creek.

No. 3. Containing three quarters of an acre and 14 perches; situate in Bristol township, and bounded by said creek, &c.

No. 4. Containing 31 acres, situate in Bristol township aforesaid; bounded by lands of Thomas Busby, Benjamin Blackledge, and by Acquesenemy or Frankford creek aforesaid.

No. 5. Containing 31 acres (more or less) situate in Bristol township, and bounded by lands of John Atkins, Thomas Busby, William Philpot, and by Frankford and Wingohiccon creeks. There is on said land a large meadow of the best clover grass, an orchard, &c. about six miles from Philadelphia, and one from the village of Frankford, where there is a water carriage to the city, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris (miller) and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, West-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named THOMAS M'GAWN, about 17 years of age, small featured, sandy hair, walks a little lame at times, having a running sore on the outside of one of his knees, very quarrelsome, and a great swearer; had on, a felt hat, light coloured homespun coatee, with a fall down collar, and jacket, a pair of tow trowsers, ticklenburg shirt, and neats leather shoes, with large buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 27, 1788. † MARMADUKE COOPER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, in the township of Kingsessing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inst. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, spirited, and travels very easy, sometimes shifts her gait to single-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and shod before. Whoever takes up said mare that the owner gets her again, and secures the thief, shall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-skin breeches with two strings at each knee, superfine black waistcoat, a coarse short red coat, and a coarse round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennsylvania) and secures him, shall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sixteen Continental paper DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the Spring Mills, on the night of the 19th day of May, an indented servant lad, named George Hart, about twenty years of age, black hair, sulky down look, about five feet six or seven inches high, had on and took with him two suits of cloaths, one almost new, the other a working dress very mealy, as he has worked in the mill some time past, seldom misses drinking to excess when opportunity serves, and when intoxicated addicted to all manner of vice. Whoever takes up said runaway, and brings him home, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

PAUL and LIVEZEY.

WAS left at the subscriber's stable, on the second of January last, a grey Mare, heavy with foal, by a person who called himself William Evans; the said Evans is requested to call in three weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold to pay charges.

† DANIEL COOPER.

New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this season, at Alexander Clay's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, at so low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horse Governor, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. His yearly colts have sold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1778. ALTAMONT.

Any mare missing this season shall be served gratis the next, provided they continue the same properties, on paying the groom's fees.

ALL persons having DEMANDS against the partnership of STEEMER, ALBRIGHT and LAHN, printers, of the borough of Lancaster, are requested to bring in their accounts, on or before the 21st of May next (as the decease of Mr. Steemer renders a settlement necessary) and all persons indebted to them for Newspapers, Almanacs, Printing-Work, &c. &c. are desired to make speedy payment.

The Printing Business is carried on as usual at the said borough of Lancaster, and all sorts of printing-work, in the German and English languages, performed in the neatest and best manner, with accuracy and dispatch,

By the Public's humble servants,
ALBRIGHT & LAHN.

Lancaster, April 21, 1788.

N. B. Those persons who neglect to send in their accounts at the time above mentioned, will exclude themselves from the settlement.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon (by adjournment) at the house of George Weiss, inn-holder, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, in Creesom, a certain two story stone Dwelling-house, a large stone Grist mill (45 by 33 feet) with two pair of mill-stones, one pair burr, the other in good repair for country work, situated in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, in a good part of the country for grist, and convenient for purchasing wheat. On said place is a good stone stable, about ten and an half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland, an orchard with about 70 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, and other improvements; taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Wilson, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province, now state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmsley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Calla, inn-keeper, in Hilton township, on Tuesday, the 3d of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Hilton aforesaid, containing about 50 acres, bounded by lands of Zachariah Tedro, George Shipe, and others: Taken in Execution as the property of Cadwallader Morris, and to be sold, by

‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 2d of June, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 40 acres, situate in the township of Upper Hanover, bounded by lands of Peter Mowerer, Lawrence Susholtz and others; late the property of Joseph Bitting; seized and taken in execution by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Salem, May 14, 1788.

WAS taken up adrift on Sunday, the 11th instant, between Reedy-Island and the Pea-patch, a large Ship's BOAT, with a black bottom, painted red inside, without oars or rudder in her. Whoever has lost the said BOAT, is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same, in five weeks from the date hereof,

CHARLES RIISTNE.

West-Whiteland, Chester County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the third instant, A small sized SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a bald face, and a white spot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for tht horse only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain messuage and 90 acres of land, situate in Lower-Smithfield township; bounded by land of Bennedy Coston, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thursday, the 24th of last month, off Egg-Island, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moses built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her stem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biscuit-baker, in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, she will be sold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual consent dissolved from this present date. All persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purposes at the store formerly occupied by them, in Coventry township, Chester county. ‡

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, where may also be had

VINEGAR by the hogshead, or smaller quantity; double and single refined loaf and lump sugars; muscovado sugar in hogsheads and barrels; West-India and sugar-house molasses; claret in cases; Madeira per pipe, quarter cask or gallon, Lisbon, sherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in casks; Bristol beer; old Jamaica spirit, per hogshead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the first quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

Imported, and to be Sold on reasonable terms, by
TOWERS and EVANS,

Adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting in Market-street,
A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PAINTERS COLOURS;
BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,
And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Also, Glaziers Diamonds, Painters Oil, Brushes, Sash-tools, Pencils, Pallet-knives, &c.

N. B. Two cases of *Camphor*, two chests of *Peruvian Bark*, and one chest of *Isinglass*, each containing about 100 weight, to be sold low for cash. May 9.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, living near LANCASTER,
About thirty head of CATTLE,

Such as Heifers, Steers and Cows, fit to be turned into grass the ensuing season. SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

May 1, 1788. §

FOR SALE,
By Matthew Carey,

Market-street, near Second-street,
The following BOOKS:

RAYNAL's history of the European settlements in the East and West Indies, 6 vols. 8vo.
Robertson's history of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Goldsmith's history of the earth and animated nature, 8 vols.
Home's sketches, 4 vols.
Baretti's account of Italy, 2 vols.
The Idler.
Andrews's remarks on the French and English ladies.
Abridgment of Locke's essay.
Swinburne's tour in Italy.
Present state of France.
Johnson's dictionary, 8vo.
Thompson's works, 4 vols.
Select trials, 4 vols.
Knox's essays, 2 vols.
Yorick's sentimental journey, 2 vols.
Attorney's pocket companion.
History of lord North's administration.
Lady's library, 3 vols.
Vision of Columbus.
Smith's theory of moral sentiments.
Goldsmith's history of England.
----------of Rome.
Newton on the prophecies, 2 vols.
Edward's history of redemption.
Buchan's domestic medicine.
Salmon's gazetteer.
Henderson's meditations.
Essay on friendship.
------on old age.
The night cap: by Mercier.
Beauties of Johnson.
Bonnycastle's arithmetic.
Menney's English grammar.
Schoolmaster's assistant.
Adams's defence of the American constitutions.
History of Eloise and Abelard.
Varlo's husbandry.
Fables for the ladies.
Miss More's essays.

French books.

Histoire naturelle, par M. de Buffon, 13 tom.
Les pensees de J. J. Rousseau.
Histoire philosophique et politique des etablissemens et du commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes. Par M. Raynal. 10 tom.
Les œuvres de Montesquieu, 6 tom.
Les loisirs de chevalier d'Eon, 13 tom.
Elemens d'histoire generale, par Millot, 6 tom.
Les confessions de J. J. Rousseau, 2 tom.
Emile, ou de l'education, par J. J. Rousseau, 4 tom.
Pensees de le compte Oxenstirn.
Dictionnaire d'anecdotes, 2 tom.
Contes a rire, 3 tom.
Amusement curieux, 2 tom.
Dictionnaire poetique.

German books.

Gessners schrifften, 5 theile.
Robertsons geschichte der regierung kaiser Carls des V. 3 th.
Justins weltgeschichte.
Historisches magazin fur den Verstand und das herz, 2 th.
Gesang buch.

Latin books.

Buchanani psalmi.
Eutropii historia.
Salustii Catilinarium et Jugurthinum: nitidiss.
Ovidii opera omnia: 3 vol.
Taciti historia: 4 vol.
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Terentii comœdiæ in usum delphini.
Cæsaris commentaria.
Leviathan: auctore T. Hobbes.
Novum testamentum.
Josephi opera omnia.
Epigrammatum delectus,
Plauti Comœdia.
Petronii Arbitri satiricon.
Valerii Maximi dictorum factorumque memorabilium, libri ix.
Julii Cæsaris Scaligeri opera.
De officio hominis et civis.
Martini Lutheri vita.
De consolatione philosophiæ.
Lucani Pharsalia.
Ciceronis orationes duæ.

With several other scarce and valuable BOOKS, all which will be sold at very reasonable rates.

This Day is published,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Museum,*
Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,
PROSE AND POETICAL,
For APRIL, 1788.
----No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.----

THE Printer returns his most sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the distinguished share of patronage this work has received---and respectfully requests a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains shall be spared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and science in the country, he will, during the present scarcity of specie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subscriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE House and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the estate of John Jones, junior, deceased, situate upon Germantown Main-street. Any person desirous of purchasing or renting the same may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-street.*

April 8. § 7 w.

Lower Alloways Creek township, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and consorts with another man; these are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of JOHN MONROE, Esq; deceased, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jersey, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of said estate. It is particularly requested that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded fom any further settlement with

‡ JOB STOCKTON,
Mount-Holly, EARL SHINN, } Executors.
April 23, 1788. STACY BUDD,

EXTRACT from an act of Assembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legislature of this state of June the first, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheless, That none of the aforesaid bills shall be redeemed, unless the same be produced to the Treasurer of this state on or before the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6 1788.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT
HARROWGATE,
Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road,

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated, all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. They have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism.* Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters are two shower-baths and two dressing-rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the first day of June, and run while the season continues, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the king of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; those who engage seats previous to half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the prices of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by their humble servant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be Four Dollars for the season, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many persons who have been relieved by these waters, the subscriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Esquires, also of Mr. John Hewett, of the island of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippensburgh, in Pennsylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Christian Mark and Miss. Susannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the two following
TRACTS of LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, situate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richest bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the best kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of most excellent wood land, is situate about one mile from the said Trap, in the same county, and adjoins the lands of Casper Raum, and others. These lands were part of the estate of Abraham Saylor, deceased, and have been conveyed to the subscriber by Isaac Saylor, in fee.

The subscriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the house of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear proposals and to dispose of the premises at private or public sale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the said Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq; or to the subscriber. A complete and indisputable title will be given. § tbc THOMAS HARTLEY.

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has just imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
QUEENS WARE,
Which he is now opening at his store, next the George tavern, in Second-street,

Where country orders are executed on the lowest terms, with fidelity and dispatch. Also

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.
GLASS and CHINA, as usual. ¶

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